Vol. V. *No. III.*

THE Madras Monthly JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER, FOR SEPTEMBER 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.

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THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL, OR INDIA RECORDER.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

Vol. V. *No. III.*

Original Communications, &c.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

OF MISCELLANIES.

HAD I the genius, I would delineate the character of a MISCELLANIST; of whom I have formed an idea, perfect, though by ſome it may be deemed erroneous. When Cicero deſcribed the character of an accompliſhed orator, he formed it from a perfect imagination of oratory, which, like the fine ideal of Raphael, exiſted no where but in his own admirable conceptions. Every writer of genius, when he has pourtrayed the requiſites for an artiſt, in his favourite art, in the ſame manner raiſes and adorns them, by excellencies, of which the neceſſity can be felt by few, and the powers attained by none. Critics, of ordinary ſagacity, have therefore often diſturbed the viſion, by cenſuring its exquiſiteneſs and decreeing its impoſſibility. To ſuch, we may obſerve, that tho' we can rarely traverſe an expanſive horizon, who, endowed with

a vigorous viſion, delights not to expatiate along its extremities? and while a ſenſation of delight aggrandiſes the ſoul of ſuch a ſpectator, he will turn contemptuouſly from the pitiful obſervation of him, who with meaner optics, gravely admoniſhes, of impaſſable foreſts, and unnavigable rivers. Perfection though unattainable, muſt ſtill be the frequent object of our contemplation; becauſe every kind of excellence is a portion of perfection, and no portion can be accurately appreciated, if we are incapable of forming ſome idea of the whole.

I give ſome obſervations of Miſcellanies, which, like their ſubject, may perhaps require an apology for their unconnected ſtate. The Miſcellaniſts ſatiriſe the Pedants; and the Pedants abuſe the Miſcellaniſts; but little has hitherto been gained by this inglorious conteſt; ſince Pedants will always be read by Pedants, and the Miſcellaniſts by the *taſteful*, the *volatile*, and the *amiable*.

Literary eſſays are claſſed under philological ſtudies; but philology formerly conſiſted rather of the labours of arid grammarians, and conjectural critics, than of that more elegant philoſophy which has been *lately* introduced into literature, and which by it's graces and inveſtigation, can augment the beauties of original genuis, by beauties of it's own.

It has been obſerved that philological purſuits inflate the mind with a great ſwell of vanity, and have carried ſome men of learning to a curious and ridiculous extravagance. Perhaps this literary orgaſm may ariſe from two cauſes. Philologiſts are apt to form too exalted an opinion of the nature of their ſtudies, while they often make their peculiar taſte, a ſtandard by which they judge of the ſentiments of others.

It is not thus with the ſcientific and the moral writer; Science is modeſt and cautious, Morality is humble and reſigned, while Philology alone is arrogant and poſitive. A *fact* in ſcience is found with infinite labour, and may be overturned by a new diſcovery; and an *action* in morality may be ſo mingled with human paſſions, that we heſitate to pronounce it perfect, and analyſe it with tranquillity. But it is not difficult with ſome to perſuade themſelves that Virgil is an immaculate author, and that they are men of exquiſite taſte. The Pedants of the laſt age exerciſed a vanity and ferocity revived by thoſe critics, who have been called Warburtonians. They employed ſimilar language in their deciſions to that of Du Moulin, a great lawyer of thoſe days who always prefixed to his conſultations, this defiance, "I who yield to no perſon, and whom no perſon can teach any thing."

By one of these was MONTAIGNE, the venerable father of modern Miscellanies, called "a bold ignorant fellow." To thinking readers, this critical summary will appear mysterious; for Montaigne had imbibed the spirit of all the moral writers of antiquity; and although he has made a capricious complaint of a defective memory, we cannot but wish the complaint had been more real; for we discover in his works as much compilement, as reflection, and he is one of those authors who should quote rarely, but who deserves to be often quoted. Montaigne was censured by Scaliger, as Addison was censured by Warburton; because both, like Socrates, perceived and reprobated that mere erudition, which consists of knowing the thoughts of others, and having no thoughts of our own. To weigh syllables, and to arrange dates, to adjust texts, and to heap annotations, has generally proved the absence of the higher faculties.

Those authors who appears sometimes to forget they are writers, and remember they are men, will be our favourites. He who writes from the heart, will write to the heart; every one is enabled to decide on his merits, and they will not be referred to more learned heads, or a more distant period. We are I think little interested if an author displays sublimity, but we should be much concerned to know whether he has sincerity.

Are the periods grand and *asiatic?* compressed and laconic? neat and attic? I approve an author's industry, or I like his taste; but the artifices of style, in an age of refinement may be considered only as the varnish which beautifies, but must be mistaken, as it sometimes is, for the object beautified. But are his sentiments fervid? his diction varied? his fancy easy? his judgment penetrative? does he sometimes touch his subject with airiness, and sometimes sooth by a graceful amenity? Should not this author ever assume a fantastic air of novelty, I will trust to every sentiment, I will assimilate his sensations with my own, and I will look into his works, as into my own heart. Why, says Boileau, are my verses read by all? it is only because they speak truths, and that I am convinced of the truths I write.

Why it may be enquired have some of our fine writers interested more than others, who have not displayed inferior talents; because they have raised no artificial emotions, but poured forth the vigorous expressions of a heart; which seemed relieved from an oppression of sensibility, as it's ardent sentiments animated every period. Montaigne therefore preferred those of the ancients, who appear to write under a conviction of what they said; the eloquent CI-

CERO declaims but coldly on liberty, while in the impetuous Brutus may be perceived a man, who is resolved to purchase it with his life.

We know little of PLUTARCH; yet there is a spirit of honesty and persuasion in his works, which expresses a philosophical character, that is not alone capable of admiring, but of imitating the virtues he records. Why is ADDISON still the first of our essayists? he has sometimes been excelled in criticisms more philosophical, in topics more interesting, and in diction more coloured. But there is a pathetic charm in the character he has assumed, in his periodical Miscellanies, which is felt with such a gentle force, that we scarce advert to it. He has painted forth his little humours, his individual feelings, and eternised himself to his readers. JOHNSON and Hawkesworth we receive with respect, and we dismiss with awe; we come from their writings as from public lectures, and from Addison's as from private conversations.

STERNE perhaps derives a portion of his celebrity from the same influence; he interests us in his minutest motions, for *he tells us all he feels.* RICHARDSON was sensible of the power with which these minute strokes of description enter the heart, and which are so many fastenings to which the imagination clings. He says "If I give speeches and conversations I ought to give them justly; "for the humours and characters of persons cannot be known, "unless I repeat *what* they say, and their *manner* of saying."

But we must now reject this pleasing egotism, that often relates to us all; this vanity, that has often so much simplicity; this self-flattery that has often so much modesty. As refinement prevails we seek to conceal ourselves from too familiar an inspection; simplicity of manners passes away with simplicity of style. When we write with sparkling antithesis, and solemn cadences, with elaborate elegancies and studied graces, an author is little desirous of painting himself in domestic negligence. Our writings resemble our fashions, various in their manner, but never simple, and our authors, like their fellow-citizens, are vying with each other in pomp and dignity. Hence, the personal acquaintance of a modern author, is always to his disadvantage; he has published himself a superior being; we approach and discover the imposture. The readers of Montaigne, had they met with him, would have felt differently; they would have found a friend complaining like themselves of his infirmities, and smiling with them, at the folly of his complaints.

From this agreeable mode of composition, a species of *Miscella-*

nies may be discriminated, which, above all others, becomes precious in the collections of a reader of taste. To the composition of these little works, which are often discovered in a fugitive state, their authors are prompted by the fine impulses of genius, derived from the peculiarity of their situation, or the enthusiasm of their prevailing passion.

Dictated by the heart, or polished with the fondness of delight, these productions are impressed by the seductive eloquence of genius, or attach us by the sensibility of taste.

The object thus selected, is no task, imposed on the mind of the writer, for the mere ambition of literature: but is generally a voluntary effusion, warm with all the sensations of a pathetic writer. In a word they are the compositions of genius, on a subject in which it is most deeply interested; which it revolves on all its sides, which it paints in all its tints, and which it finishes with the same ardour it began.

Among such works may be placed the exiled Bolingbroke's "Reflections upon Exile." The retired Petrarch and Zimmerman's Essays on "Solitude." The imprisoned Boethius's "Consolations of Philosophy." The oppressed Pierius Valerianus's Catalogue of "Literary Calamities." The deformed Hay's Essay on "Deformity." The projecting De Foe's "Essays on Projects." And the liberal Shenstone's Poem on "Economy."*

We may respect the profound genius of voluminous writers; they are a kind of painters who occupy great room, and fill up, as a satirist expresses it, "an acre of canvass." But we must prefer those delicate pieces which the graces lay on the altar of taste. A groupe of Cupids, a Venus emerging from the waves, a Psyche or an Aglaia, embellish the cabinet of the man of taste, who connects these little pieces by wreaths of roses. A Miscellanist should imitate two painters; the modern Albano, celebrated for painting the smallest and the most beautiful figures; and the ancient Parrhasius, who was ever in such good humour with himself as to sing at his labours, which happy circumstance, it is supposed, imparted so much gaiety to his compositions.

But however exquisitely these little pieces may be formed, there is a race of students who fail not to contemn elegance as frivolity, and instructive knowledge as superficial erudition.

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* Such writers not only investigate their subject with unwearied vigilance, but describing their own sensations without any semblance of egotism, impart observations which either escape others, or are given with inferior force, by those who compose not under the same energetic impulse.

It should indeed be the characteristic of good Miscellanies, to be multifarious and concise. Montaigne approves of Plutarch and Seneca, because their loose papers were suited to his dispositions, and where knowledge is acquired without a tedious study. It is, says he, no great attempt to take one in hand, and I give over at pleasure, for they have no sequel or connection. There are writers, as well as readers, who only consult books for their amusement; and they alike are sensible, that four things are written and read with greater pleasure, than one, though that one should be shorter than the four. If literature is only with some a mere amusement, I think it will not diminish its importance in the affairs of human life; and Dryden confesses, though he is pleased to add to his shame, that he never read any thing but for his pleasure; he might have added, however, that the pleasures of literature are the most instructive pleasures.

Montaigne's works have been called by a Cardinal "*the Breviary of Idlers.*" It is therefore the book of man; for *all Men are Idlers*; we have hours which we pass with lamentation, and which we know are always returning. At those moments *Miscellanists* are conformable to all our humours, and often are so congruous to our mental tone, that they illuminate in many a critical moment. We dart along their airy and concise page, and their lively anecdote, or their profound observation are so many interstitial pleasures in our listless hours.

We find, in these *literary miniatures* qualities incompatible with more voluminous performances. Sometimes a bolder, and sometimes a firmer touch; for they are allowed but a few strokes; and should not always trace an elegant phrase, but grave a forcible sentiment. They are permitted every kind of ornament, for how can the dimunitive please unless it charms by its finished decorations, its elaborate niceties, and its exquisite polish? A concise work preserves a common subject from insipidity, and an uncommon one from error. An ESSAYIST expresses himself with a more real enthusiasm, than the writer of a volume; for I have observed that the most fervid genius is apt to cool in a quarto. Race horses appear only to display their agile rapidity in the course, while on the road, they soon become spiritless and tame.

The ancients were great admirers of Miscellanies, and this with some profound students who affect to contemn these light and beautiful compositions, might be a solid argument to evince their bad taste.

NATURE herself is most delightful in her *miscellaneous scenes.*

When I hold a volume of Miſcellanies, and run over with avidity the titles of its contents, my mind is enchanted, as if it were placed among the landſcapes of Valais, which Roſſeau has deſcribed with ſuch pictureſque beauty. I fancy myſelf ſeated in a cottage amid thoſe mountains, thoſe vallies, thoſe rocks, encircled by the enchantments of optical illuſion. I look, and behold at once the united ſeaſons. "*All climates in one place, all seasons in one instant.*" I gaze at once on a hundred rainbows, and trace the romantic figures of the ſhifting clouds. I ſeem to be in a temple dedicated to the ſervice of the goddeſs

VARIETY.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER IN POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Among the various arguments deduced in favour of an equality in the intellectual faculties of the ſexes, I know not if it has been remarked, that there are certain powers, which, to be more perfect, require that ſtation in ſociety occupied by the fair. I ſhall add alſo, that any difficiency in other qualities, has been often compenſated by the ſeductions of their perſonal charms.

We ſhall perceive upon inveſtigation, that in religion and politics, their influence has been infinitely greater, than appears in hiſtorical records; and it is one great objection to the variety of hiſtory, that the female character rarely makes any figure in ſcenes which, by ſome other means, we often diſcover to have been planned by females with inventive felicity, and conducted with peculiar addreſs. We are apt to be ſurpriſed when we contemplate ſome of the greateſt revolutions, that they derived their origin from the fair; that a government or a religion have been eſtabliſhed by a female, and that while an invaſion takes place, a monarch is aſſaſſinated, or an inquiſition erected, the motive power of this vaſt machine, is a little unperceived ſpring, touched and played upon by the dexterity of a woman.

That the *female* character may excel the maſculine ability, in what is termed *a knowledge of the world*, and that there is a ſexual diſtinction in this not contemptible ſcience, is a fact, which an obſerver may diſcover in his private circle. Bruyere is a character

more extraordinary among men, than it would be among women; for I am perſuaded, that there are many female Bruyeres not accuſtomed to write down their obſervations, and pourtray the characters of their acquaintance. *Women* of even a mediocrity of talent, *excel in the knowledge of their circle*; and we may account for this curious circumſtance, on the principle of their ſtationary ſituation in ſociety, where their opportunities for obſervation are more frequent, and where their perception becomes more exact, by an attention, which, though frequently interrupted by it's vivacity, is never entirely ſuſpended. I cannot affirm that they view diſtantly, or penetrate deeply. Their eye is a pleaſing microſcope, which detects the minuteſt ſtroke, if placed near, though incapable of tracing an object remotely. Many experience, and ſome acknowledge, what Rouſſeau relates of his Thereſa. This woman, whom he deſcribes otherwiſe as heavy and dull, afforded him excellent advice in the moſt trying occaſions. "Often" (ſays he) "in Switzerland, in England, and in France, amidſt the cataſtrophes I found myſelf, ſhe ſaw what I did not ſee myſelf; ſhe afforded me the beſt counſels to follow, and extricated from dangers in which I blindly percipitated myſelf."

If, therefore, the female diſplays a ſuperior acuteneſs, derivable from the peculiarity of her ſituation, thoſe authoreſſes who appear jealous of certain privileges attached to the wandering and active ſex, cannot be deemed as the able advocates of their own; becauſe if woman (from the natural feebleneſs of whoſe organs is derived her beauty) were capable of exerting the ſame corporeal vigour as man, yet by becoming his rival, ſhe would not only loſe that feminine ſweetneſs, that amiable debility, and that retiring modeſty which lend ſo much eloquent perſuaſion to her actions, but what would not be compenſated by this violent and unnatural change, ſhe would loſe her actual poſition in the ſocial order which imparts her preſent ſuperiority, by enabling her to detect the ſecret foibles of man. To this, her ſtationary ſituation, I would attribute *her acknowledged ſuperiority in converſation and in epiſtolary compoſition.* To both, the female imparts a peculiar dilicacy, and a charm of eaſe, which maſters of ſtyle can neither imitate nor rival. Theſe excellencies conſiſt in a volubility of happy expreſſion, and a choice of ſprightly ideas; on the boſom of ſociety the female genius is firſt nurtured; the human ſcene becomes her ſchool; and hence ſhe derives this facility of language, and this livelineſs and ſelection of ideas.

A more obvious advantage in the female character, is that ſuf-

ceptibility of feeling, or facility of imagination, which, without doubt, is peculiar to the irritable delicacy of their fibres. *The* HEART *is the great province of the female*; if we would attract their regard, we must learn to reach the heart; all their finer qualities are so many sensations of the heart; and it is the heart which imbues with it's softness, their every excellence. Their favourite amusements are works of imagination and taste, not of memory and reason; their logic consists not of arguments, but of sentiments; and I think that some ladies of extreme refinement, can put as much fancy, and exert as rich an imagination, in the ornaments of a favourite dress as the poet employs in his most florid descriptions.

In every surrounding object they express their love of the beautiful; their most useful instruments have a character of delicacy; and in a word, women would effeminate even the roughness of steel, and the solidity of wood; man is subjugated by these adventitious elegancies, and the fair, love to see that beauty admired in inanimate objects, which they know must be much more in themselves.

I am not surprised, that in all nations, civilised or rude, whenever superstition prevailed, the *female* character has been regarded as an *instrument* of the divinity. That peculiar animation which vivifies their lively perceptions, has been considered as something *supernatural*, and we can easily conceive that *the afflatus of prophecy* must ever have displayed a more touching allusion in the agitated and picturesque countenance of a *woman*, than in the more hard and labouring visage of a prophet; I conceive that the Grecian Pythia, the Roman Sybil, and the Pythonissa of the Hebrews, must have communicated a more celestial inspiration with their copious tresses luxuriating on their palpitating bosom, their vivacious eyes, and their snowy arms, that even a passionate Isaiah, or a weeping Jeremiah.

But to history, and not to declamation, I appeal. If we throw a philosophical glance on it's instructive records, and have the discernment to read what often is not in history, we shall observe that the female character has ever had a singular influence on most of the great characters and great events of human life. One of the most favourite portions of the historic art, with historians, is an elaborate delineation of the characters of monarchs. We should comprehend these much better if we were acquainted with those of the *Queens*. Many important resolutions of state councils have been first made in the royal *bed*. It is an observation of the judicious Du Fresnoy, that a Queen has an influence on the King her

husband, and the King her son. And would it be difficult to shew, that if the whole affairs of government depend on a Minister, he would be impregnable against the attacks of *a mistress?* A person must be very ignorant of secret history, whose memory cannot at this moment place, in ridiculous and humiliating attitudes, some of the most illustrious statesmen.* The most celebrated men have been influenced by the female's powers; nor has that influence terminated in the domestic circle, but animating the most complicated intrigues it has impelled, and decided on the fate of a people.

Saint Evremond and Chesterfield, who, to the practical knowledge of life, united the wider theories of meditation, have expressed themselves very forcibly on female influence at court. A French author has discovered, that under the regency of Anne of Austria, every thing was conducted by women, and he calls this a singular epocha. The same happened under our own Anne. But all this is so far from being singular, that I would enquire *what ecopha has not been governed by women?* I confess that the female character has as seldom been heard on the public scene, as the *prompter* of a theatre; or as rarely been visible as the *scene-shifters*, But miserable were that philosophy which confounds invisibility with non-existence; the female character, like some other objects, derives all it's influence from concealment; *in politics, woman is terrible,* not in the rash imbecillity of the storm, but in the sudden explosion of the mine.

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* I shall notice two very eminent statesmen. Cardinal Richelieu, to gain the affections of the Dutchess de Chevreuse at their private interviews, visited her in the most finical dress. Rejecting his scarlet robes and sacred pantoufles, his eminence wore a fashionable coat, an enormous plume, a long rapier, and tight pumps. The Dutchess hated and ridiculed the Cardinal, the Minister, and the Coxcomb; but at that moment through him she conducted innumerable intrigues within and without the kingdom. Read Plutarch's Life of Cicero, and you may observe that his wife Terentia was no less concerned than the orator and statesman, in the most striking events of his public life. When Cicero was preplexed to know in what manner he should treat the conspirators of Catiline, Terentia incensed him against them, and invented an ingenious prodigy to fix the vacillation of his agitated mind, and cause him to act with an energy he otherwise had wanted. The origin of the enmity between Cicero and Clodius was owing to the jealousy of Terentia, who knew that his sister Clodia was desirous of marrying Cicero. She therefore instigated him to attack Clodio. By the confession of Cicero himself, it appears that Terentia was ever more ready to interfere in his public transactions, than to communicate her domestic affairs to him. It is not in a note we can adduce similar instances; but almost every Richelieu will be found to have had his Chevreuse, and every Cicero his Terentia.

Ancient and contemporary hiſtory will ever abound with multifarious inſtances of this kind; and I ſhall juſt obſerve, that even in the ſevere republics of Greece and Rome, the female character had the ſame influence; the celebrated confeſſion of Themiſtocles remarkably confirms this obſervation. That little boy (ſaid he, pointing to his ſon) is the arbiter of Greece; for he governs his mother, his mother governs me, I govern the Athenians, and the Athenians govern the Grecians. Themiſtocles was a profound and honeſt philoſopher.

A learned friend obſerves, that theſe obſervations tend to prove that women command men, becauſe men *love* women; but I take leave to add, that women command men frequently, becauſe men *fear* women. The exceſs of their ſenſibility is obſervable in all their great paſſions; and the ancients appear to inſtruct us, when they picture their furies, as well as their graces, in the forms of women. From the ſame enthuſiaſm is derived their excellent, as well as their execrable qualities; their ſenſations admit of no cold mediocrity; they are at once, more or leſs, than human; they liſten to the voice of adulation, till they ſink into idiotiſm; or they are animated by a fervour of glory, till they are elevated into heroines.

When the love of GLORY warms the ſenſitive ſoul of a female, ſhe is, perhaps, actuated by a ſtronger impulſe than that which directs our leſs delicate feelings. A being agitated by a tumultuous and inflamed imagination, experiencing ſenſations, perhaps, unknown to us, half conſcious of her debility, yet conducted by a daring pride; burning to reach that *beau idéal* which ſo liberally beſtow on her; to what height is ſuch a being not capable of ſoaring? even her difficiencies become ſo many tender graces, and her very failings extort our applauſe.

Some men of the gteateſt genius have been remarkable for their extreme vanity, if we thus muſt term their love of glory; the ſame paſſion exiſts in all its force in every great female character; and it is a doubt with me, whether genius receives the characteriſtics of female ſenſibility, or whether extreme female ſenſibility reſembles genius. It is, perhaps, a nice ſhade, to diſcriminate; but it is evident that this glowing ſentiment is derived from an amplitude of ſoul.

Women have been alſo frequently accuſed of an imprudent diſcovery of their concerns; but an important intereſt engages their ſilence. *No great enterpriſe will ſuffer, becauſe a ſenſible female unites her aid, and ſtimulates by her vivacity, the torpid prudence of men.*

We want not for examples to prove that some of the greatest conspiracies have been confided to women ; fostered by their care, and accomplished by their zeal. Du Fresnoy, a very learned researcher of history, has shewn that several great conspiracies have failed, because they were not confided to females; and has adduced numerous evidences, to prove ; that whenever they were employed, they conferred success on the enterprise. I am persuaded, that a female may not only have the faculty of preserving a secret, but also the dexterity of inventing what is worthy of being kept secret, at the cost of life.

Such has been the influence of the female character in POLITICS ; nor has it been less apparent in RELIGION.

The ladies have been more closely connected with religion than perhaps they are aware of. A new religion is congenial to their dispositions, and not merely for its novelty. There is a luxuriancy of fancy, and a progress to ideal perfection, which every new religion displays ; it is honorable to their finer sensibilities, that they are ever the first to incline to what appears so theoritically beautiful. It is not quite so honorable to those, who pretending to superior *sanctity*, and even to *inspiration*, have for the promotion of the system they wished to establish, artfully adopted the ideas most dangerous to the imaginations of women, and *taught the love of God according to the art of Ovid.*

That the earliest propagators of new dogmas have had recourse to these invisible, yet powerful wheels, in the machine of human nature, I mean women, is not to be controverted. Let the fair sex be inveigled, and the religion is established ; a woman at least can bring her husband, a mistress the prime minister, a queen the sovereign.

It is a curious observation made by some, who pretend to singular penetration in the science of human nature, that the CHRISTIAN religion was greatly indebted to the patronage and the sensations of the sex. Voltaire, who is not so superficial as his adversaries would make us believe, says, that half of Europe owes its christianity to women, and Gibbon who certainly had vast erudition, in his account of the monastic life, after having mentioned the several inducements for entering into this unnatural state, with more truth than politeness, adds, " that these religious motives acted more forcibly on the infirm minds of females." It is certain that from the influence of the female character, we derive nearly all the prominent events of religious history. The first dominions of the Pope, and consequently the origin of the papal power, are the

gifts of a lady. Gregory VII. had so lively an interest in the heart of the Countless Mathilda, that she made a donation of all her estates to the holy see. Instigated by the eloquence of St. Jerome, the illustrious Paula forsook Rome, retired to the sacred village of Bethlem, and founded several monasteries. To Torquemada, who had taken possession of the mind of Isabella of Spain (the best Spanish estate he could have seized on) the world is indebted for the cruel inquisition. And in a word, christianity in England is derived from a French princess, who having married Ethelbert, first stipulated for the free exercise of her religion, and soon had such influence on her husband, as to christianise his idolatrous Saxons. To conclude in the words of the poet,

And gospel light, first beamed from Bullen's eyes. *Pope.*

It is thus that the female character has ever had in an invisible influence on two of the most important branches of human events, politics and religion. A superiority of talent, in one respect, has produced this unvaried result. This talent consists in a great knowledge of man, a susceptibility of impression, and a peculiarity of situation. In the domestic circle, the female is incessantly occupied in disintangling, or combining the passions she observes or she inflames. Her sedentary life, and her quietness of mind, are little interrupted by that variety of pursuits to which the busier sex are devoted. Her circle is her empire; *her commands*, says Rousseau, are her *caresses*, and her *threats* are her *tears*. Incapable, perhaps, of patient designs, her plans are rapidly conceived, and often fail, if they require a tedious process of elaborate events. They are not deeply laid, but are adapted for temporary effect. The female attends to those minute particulars, often unperceived, and generally carlessly considered as unworthy of an elevated mind, but which often adroitly managed, give a new and sudden turn to important objects; and she appears to know much better than man, that little passions can produce great effects. For surrounding objects her perceptions are vivid; but she cannot, with the prescient eye of philosophy, distinctly trace objects at a remote period. Her intellectual arithmetic can calculate as far as days and months, but extends not to years. She excels a man in obtaining a present purpose; her invention is prompt, her boldness happy, and her execution facile; manly perseverance proceeds with a cautious, firm, and gradual progression. Let us consider the sexual advantages. The female can excite by legitimate eulogiums, and can correct by severe panegyrics; she makes man exult or blush; she can allure by a smile, she can enchant by a

touch, ſhe can ſubdue by her endearments. She overturns, or produces in an hour, the labour of years. She has ever ſomething reſerved for the laſt effort; ſomething which has often degraded wiſdom into folly, and elevated folly into wiſdom, and which, while it can render activity torpid, imparts action to indolence.

THE POETS IN LIMBO.

A regular reader of the JOURNAL, who has very ſeldom been diſappointed in his hopes of receiving entertainment, or valuable information from the peruſal of that work, thinks that the following anecdotes, which he has copied from a little work now before him, will illuſtrate and confirm a hint long ſince throw out, "that WIT and GENIUS have reſources of delight in every ſituation, beyond the reach or controul of misfortune."

Mr. LLOYD, the author of the poem called "The Actor," was, in conſequence of his thoughtleſs liberality, as of his expenſive intercourſe with WILKES and CHURCHILL, often expoſed to the unpleaſant ſalutes of the *ſhoulder-tapping* fraternity. Having been one evening conducted by a ſurly fellow of this deſcription to a *ſpunging-houſe*, "Pray, my good friend," ſaid he in a tone of almoſt childiſh ſimplicity, "what are thoſe iron bars at the window for?" —"To keep you in, to be ſure," anſwered *Cerberus*. "Ah! dear me! It is very ſtrange," retorted LLOYD, "that you ſhould take ſo much pains to keep me *in*, who never yet could keep myſelf *out*."

Another favourite of the Muſes, though not of Fortune, happened to be taken to the houſe of a well-known ſheriff's officer in Chancery-lane, whoſe name being NIGHTINGALE, furniſhed the Poet with the ſubject of the following beautiful lines:

"Within the cage's bars, in cruel chains
"Man, thoughtleſs man, the Nightingale detains,
"Yet not leſs ſweet her captive notes delight,
"Than when ſhe rov'd at large, and charm'd the night.
"But now inverted her ſad fate we view,
"And mortals, in their turn, the change ſhall rue:
"No more the bird of CYNTHIA charms the ear!
"A different charm *arreſts* the Poet here!
"The laws of Nature have reverſ'd their plan;
"And the free'd NIGHTINGALE impriſons MAN!"

To the above may be added a third inſtance of the habitual cheerfulneſs of genius diſpelling the glooms of confinement, and riſing ſuperior to an additional cauſe of irritation.

A votary of VENUS, as of ERATO, found himſelf *fixt* for a debt incurred through a frail fair, who had given an indiſcreet *hint* where he was to be met with, though ſhe knew him unprepared to anſwer the demand at the moment. He wrote to two friends to call and bail him. While the meſſenger was gone for them, he thought of amuſing himſelf with ſome poetical ſally. The well-known Latin epigram on female levity firſt occurred to him.

" Quid levius calamo? Pulvis. Quid pulvere? Ventus.
" Quid vento? Meretrix. Quid Meretrice? Nihil."

He took out the *ſting*, and thus tranſlated it with his uſual good humour:

" Say, what's lighter than a feather?
" Duſt—The wind more light than either.
" What is lighter than the wind?
" Woman, any womankind.
" What, than airy Woman lighter?
" Nothing, nothing—but the writer."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSITY PHRASES.

To *cut*; to look an old friend in the face, and affect not to know him; which is the *cut-direct*!

To look any where but *at* him—which is the *cut modeſt* or *cut-indirect*!

To 'forget names with a good grace,'—as, inſtead of Tom, Dick, or Harry, to addreſs an old friend, "Sir." or, "Miſter,—*what's your name?*" This is the *cut-courteous*.—Laſtly,

To *dart* up an alley, *daſh* acroſs a ſtreet, *whip* into a ſhop, or do any thing to avoid the *trouble* and mortification of nodding the head to ſome one whom, perhaps, you have as *much* reaſon to diſlike as the man in the Epigram.

Non amo te—*nec poſſum dicere quare*—This is the *cut circumbendibus!*

Hacks. Hack-preachers; the common exhibitioners at St. Mary's, employed in the ſervice of defaulters and abſentees. A perious, unedifying tribe." (*Gilbert Wakefield. See Memoirs of his Life*, 1792.) It muſt be confeſſed, however, that theſe *hacks* are good faſt *trotters*—as they commonly go over the courſe in twenty minutes, and ſometimes leſs.

To ſport. A word *ſacred* to men of faſhion. Whatever they do, is nothing but ſporting. "One man *ſports* a paradoxical walking-ſtick," (*Groſe's Olio.*)—Another *ſports* his hat at noon-day, *ſports*

his dog and his gun—*sports* his shooting-jacket.—"With regard to the word *sport*, they (the Cantabrigians) *sported* knowing, and they *sported* ignorant—they *sported* an *egrotat*, and they *sported* a new coat—they *sported* an *exeat*, they *sported adormiat*," &c.

To sport a door; to break it open. "To break the windows of a college, to disturb a peaceable student by what is called *sporting* his door at midnight, &c. these are the methods which young men of spirit have often adopted to display their fire." (*Dr. Knox.*)—The practice is very ancient.

Non est flagitium—adolescentulum
. . . . *fores*
Effringere . . . . Ter. Adelp. A. 1. Sc. 2.

REMARKS OF A MODERN OBSERVER.

I have seen many things which I pretended not to see. I have often smiled and frolicked with those whom I disliked. I have experienced ingratitude in serving men who were reckoned virtuous, and I have seen the most stupid and empty babblers succeed greatly beyond their deserts.

I have seen women sacrifice the honour of their husbands to the most unprincipled gallants. I have seen miserable fribles obtain from them favours which they refused to men of genuine merit and delicacy. I have seen many men squander their fortune, and ruin themselves for women, who laughed at them, and gave themselves to their rivals for nothing.

I have seen women, who were solicited by men of wit, long resist their addresses, and yield at once to the first proud and nonsensical fool who came in their way. I have seen that, if some women preferred men of superior information, they were censured by others of their sex.

I have always seen, that the learned and the best instructed failed in gaining favour with the ladies: I have seen, on the contrary, that the most silly triumphed. I have seen delicacy of sentiment prove mischevious, and treachery be of great avail. I have seen that, in love, folly is always more advantageous than reason.

I have seen ladies attach guilt to men who were innocent, and load with their favours those who had wronged them. In short, I have seen so many things contradictory to good sense, and I am so much convinced that the most cruel sufferings often proceed from the most noble desires, that my angry heart no longer inspires any strains but those which are bitter as the recollections with which it is filled.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

"Some few, whose lamps shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause, to nature's secret head."

DRYDEN.

Forty years since, a Maltese clock-maker formed a plan of making salt-works, by digging a reservoir in an estate of his own, situated in a volley leading to the sea; and letting in the sea water. He flattered himself, that the heat of the sun would cause the water to evaporate, leaving behind it a sufficient quantity of salt, not only to indemnify him for his expence, but to enrich him considerably. The difficulty was, to facilitate the entrance of the water, it being forty or fifty feet below the reservoir made in the rock. After a variety of attempts, he ascertained that there was a grotto under the rock, which communicated with the sea: he, therefore immediately pierced the rock in a perpendicular direction, and made an aperture like the mouth of a well This succeeded extremely, and he was delighted to find, that the water in the reservoir diminished every day, which he attributed to the natural effect of the sun; and continued letting in as much water as possible, in hopes of increasing the quantity of salt. But his surprise was beyond description, on perceiving that the water was not evaporated, but absorbed by the spungy rock, from which owing to the filtration, it in time returned to the place whence it originally came. He was some time before he made this discovery, which was owing to his wishing to collect the salt he imagined to be contained in the reservoir at the bottom of which the rock was entirely dissolved by the acid of the salt, and nothing remained but a thick kind of mud. The grief he suffered from this disappointment threw him into a long and dangerous illness. On the approach of winter, the weather became windy, and the sea rough. One day a terrible storm arose, and the violence of the winds drove the raging waves into the grotto, where the body of water increasing considerably, and being confined in this almost circular spot, acted with a rotatory motion, and formed a syphon, or water-spout. There being no passage but the well newly opened, it forced its way through with violence, and appeared like a beautiful wheatsheaf of water, of so large a circumference as to fill up the whole mouth of the well; and rising perfectly entire, to the height of sixty feet, formed a magnificent aigrette. Its projectile force was so great, that the wind could not act upon it

till it reached the abovementioned height, when it ſuddenly ſeparated, and the acqueous particles compoſing this immenſe body of water were diffuſed over the country, on all ſides to the extent of more than a mile. This violent rain of ſalt water deſtroyed all vegetation, and the cultivated fields appeared as if they had ſuffered from fire.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood brought an action againſt the clock maker, and claimed damages to a great amount; but he died before the affair was decided. To prevent another misfortune of the ſame nature, they ſtopped up the mouth of the well with large ſtones. This operation occaſioned another phenomenon, as extraordinary as the firſt. A great quantity of air was confined by the waves, in the bottom of the grotto, which being rarefied, repulſed the water with ſuch violence, as to cauſe the moſt tremendous exploſions, which not only ſhook the rock, but the whole of the neighbourhood. The terrible noiſe of theſe different exploſions reſounded through all the grottoes, and reſembled a diſcharge of artillery, of all ſizes, quickly ſucceeding each other. Theſe ſounds being conſtantly echoed, had the effect of the moſt violent peals of thunder, particularly when different ſtorms meet together. The terror was general, and conſtant apprehenſions were entertained, that the rocks would be thrown down, under which this ſubterraneous thunder never ceaſed to roar when the wind was high. This horrible noiſe ſtill continues whenever the well is filled up; but when the impetuous waves, confined in the cavern, have, in ſome degree, removed the ſtones at the bottom of the well, the water acts with the greateſt violence, breaking them, reduced them to powder, and driving them back into the ſea. The firſt ſtones being carried away, the others fall of courſe; and the well once cleared, the wheatſheaf of water forms again, and ſpreads deſolation through the adjacent parts. In the ſpace of twenty year, the well has been filled up three times, and the inhabitants are in conſtant dread of a freſh exploſion.*

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* This event however can only be conſidered as a phenomenon, or inexplicable circumſtance, by the numerous unlearned part of mankind. Every perſon acquainted with the principles of hydraulics, pneumatics and other branches of natural philoſophy will be able to account for this apparently wonderful event, in a way that will not admit of refutation. In Nicholſon's philoſophy, Hutton's Recreations, and various rudimental publications, the cauſes of ſuch an occurrence are properly detailed. They are, in fact the principles of all boiling ſprings and volcanic eruptions: and we ſhall ſubjoin a paſſage from the travels of Meſſrs. Olafsen and Povelſon, in Iceland, (lately publiſhed) which will afford a good illuſtration of the event above deſcribed. It is contained in an account of the famous boiling

RESURRECTION.

A miserly parson who had amassed a considerable sum, was always in distress, for a place to secure it in from thieves. At last he locked it up in a small casket, and then placed it in the church-box, with the superscription: "The Lord is here." Unfortunately, a short time after, some thieves broke into the church, and ransacked every place, not even sparing the box. One of them observing the casket, opened it, and finding the contents very much to his liking, took out the money, and wrote underneath the inscription the following words:—"*He is risen, and is here no more.*"

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spring, called the Geyser, which we shall give in the words of the travellers themselves: "The Geyser," they observe, "is a boiling spring in the southern districts, which is well deserving of notice. At the time when we arrived at it, the water was at a considerable height in its bason, and overflowed in every direction. Soon afterwards were heard a subterraneous rumbling and gentle detonations. This was the signal for the propulsion of the water, which began instantly to rise, but at the period in question, it did not attain more than sixty feet. The *jet* suddenly ceased, and began again at intervals of some minutes. The violence of the spurting diminished by gradations, till the bason became entirely empty. Our guide told us that it was usual to see the Geyser flow with such feebleness and irregularity. The bason was for an instant without any water, but the vapours which arose from the crater prevented us from seeing the bottom. We measured its depth with a plum-line, and found it to be seventy-two feet: while the diameter of its orifice was about fifty-seven; and that of the bottom, or very little above it, eighteen feet. The bason, by contracting, terminates like a funnel: we therefore again dropped our line, in the hope that the lead would find some apertures through which the water issues; but no sooner had the ball touched the bottom, than a boiling *jet d'eau* was propelled over the rock, though fortunately it did not fall upon us. Not willing to be detered from our purpose by such an interruption, we again attempted to sound the bason, when another gush obliged us to make a precipitate retreat. The air and manner of our guide on this occasion evidently testified that he was alarmed at what had happened; and that he thought, like most of the common people, that it was not permitted to man to examine such mysterious plapes, because the powerful spirits who reside in them always punish those who attempt to dive into their secrets. We frequently, but in vain, renewed our attempts to sound this crater, in order to ascertain what holes are at the bottom: but either our ball was too large, it being about two-thirds of an inch in diameter or the apertures were sinuous, which prevented us from gaining our point.

After the propulsions already mentioned, the Geyser remained tranquil during the night, the water rose slowly, and the bason was not full till four o'clock in the morning. We remained in the vicinity, that we might not fail to observe the spouting of the water; and in order to ascertain its force, threw into the bason some pebbles and thermal concretions which we found about it. At length the issue of the water was announced by a rumbling noise under our feet, similar to the firing of cannon at a distance. Five reports of this kind succeeded each other, each of which was louder than the preceding, or as if the cannon was approaching

SPIKING THE CANNON.

The King of France taking his supper with the Queen one evening, and discoursing with the witty Count St. Germain, the queen amused herself, by spitting crumbs of bread, rolled up like bullets, in the king's face. The king smiling at the sportiveness of the queen, asked the count, "What would you do, count, if you were so cannonaded?"—"I should," replied St. Germain, "*spike the cannon*."

HOW TO MAKE AN IMPRESSION.

A zealous preacher observed that one of his hearers frequently indulged himself in sleep, and he as frequently admonished him against such untractable behaviour, he determined to apply a more effectual remedy. The next sermon he preached, he found his parishoner enjoying his nap as usual, and to cure him of his lethargic disposition, he hurled his bible at the drone's head with great violence, exclaiming at the same time, "If you will not *hear* the *word of God*, you shall *feel* it."

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towards us; we felt at the same time the ground shake under us as if it was about to split or burst. On the sixth report, the first propulsion took place, and the water rose to a great height, after which, every successive report was the signal for a new ascent; each of which carried the water higher than that which had previously taken place. The pebbles and stones we had thrown into the bason were split in a thousand pieces, and thrown up much higher than the columns of water, which always terminated in a point. We took the precaution to place ourselves to windward, that we might not be incommoded by the thick smoke which had prevented us from seeing the opposite side. From the beginning we had observed that at each propulsion the water which was in the bason was agitated, and raised so as to overflow the crater in every part; but particularly on the northern side where it fell into a small valley, and formed a rivulet, in which the water at a great distance from the Geyser still retained such a degree of heat, that the feet of the cattle which passed it were often scalded.

The spouting of the Geyser was at this time greater and more violent. According to our observation, the greatest rise of the water was not quite so high as the mountain of Laugofell, which is opposite to the Geyser, and whose elevation may be about seventy fathoms, we estimated the heighth of the spouting water at sixty. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood, however, who daily see the Geyser pretend that the water has often spouted as high as the summit of the mountain in question, and when this occurs they expect rainy and stormy weather. The propulsions lasted, in all, ten minutes; and an interval of about three seconds occurred between each subterraneous detonation, which announced the accent of the water. In consequence, there were at this time about two hundred jets altogether. Nothing is known with certainty relative to the sources of the Geyser; it not having been ascertained, whether the water that is propelled from its proceeds from the neighbouring mountains, or from the sea. The former opinion is the oldest, and perhaps the most reasonable."

CABESTAING THE TROUBADOUR.

Provence was the birth-place of this TROUBADOUR. His parents were of the noblesse, but so poor that he was forced to leave the paternal roof very early in life. In those times young persons of condition, without fortunes, had constant opportunities of getting an education in the houses of the barons, either about the court, or at the seignorial mansions, in the provinces: they were there brought up as *varlets* or *varletons*, that is, pages.

Cabestaing came, with no other recommendation than that of being poor and of noble descent, to Raymund de Roussillon, praying to be admitted as varlet in his court. Raymund received him kindly, and took him into his service. An open countenance that bespoke a generous mind, a good deportment, and an ingenious temper prepossessed every one in favour of the young page, who had the art of concilliating the affection both of his superiors and inferiors without exciting the envy of his equals. Raymund himself soon vouchsafed him eminent tokens of his favour, and resolved to make him squire to his wife, that he might secure his attachment by continual instances of his regard. Cabestaing, raised to a station, that seemed to be the utmost attainment to which a page could aspire, now thought of nothing but how he should render himself more and more agreeable to Raymund's consort, the lady Margaret. To a pleasing form the young esquire united al the charms which a cheerful disposition, a lively imagination, and a ready wit could bestow. The duties of his post gave him a perpetual opportunities for exerting those fascinating qualities, in the happy combination whereof the talent of pleasing undoubtedly consists. Accordingly he became in reality pleasing to Margaret; and the dame was unsuspicious of the first emotion of her heart, as the great disparity of their situations seemed always a sufficient guard against any temptations to weakness. But there are feelings which reduce mankind to their primitive equality, and in this regard it may be truely affirmed that all lovers are upon an equal footing.

However, their love was no less pure than ardent, no less respectful than tender, and it could neither be considered as a weakness in the youthful squire or as a blemish in the lady. One day she took him aside; "*Tell me then,*" said she, "*art thou not convinced whether my countenance is sincere or false?*" "By God!" answered Cabestaing, "from the happy moment I entered into your

service I have ever looked upon you as the best lady that ever lived, as the most upright and sincere in word and deed. Upon my faith! I esteem you as such; and shall esteem you as such as long as I live." "*And I,*" replied the dame, "*by God! I say to thee, that thou shalt never be deceived in me; and that I will not give thee reason to alter the fond opinion thou entertainest of me.*" Saying this, she embraced him, and from that moment began their correspondence.

But little time had passed in this manner, before evil tongues began to speak loudly of it. It was so much and so variously talked of that at last it came to Raymund's ears, who by no means received the tidings with indifference.

Cabestaing went one day out alone to take the diversion of hawking. Raymund asked where he was: his servant told him. He immediately took his weapon, concealed it under his robe, and ordered his horse. Quite unattended he rode the way that had been pointed out to him. He met Cabestaing, who was startled at seeing him, as he augured something of the suspicions of his lord. After the usual salutations, Raymund asked him whether he had not some lady whom he made the subject of his songs, and whether he might not hear her name? Cabestaing at first excused himself under the pretext, that by the laws of gallantry no man could name his fair one without being false. "*I know,*" added he, "*that fidelity towards a lady consists in saying every thing to her but nothing of her.*" Raymund, however, was so pressing, and seemingly without any sinister design, that Cabestaing was at length forced to submit; but in order to mislead him, declared that he loved Agnes, the consort of Robert de Tarascon, dame Margaret's sister. Raymund could not conceal the joy this confession gave him; and, pressing his hand, assured the Troubadour of his good offices, and proposed to go directly and make a visit to dame Agnes; for his restless jealousy had yet some difficulties to get over, concerning Cabestain's love. Agnes entirely dispelled them, on being asked by Raymund, who her favourite was? She, by a momentary confusion in the air of the young squire, perceiving the tendencey of this question, gayly answered, that it was him she loved; and her whole behaviour, during the time the two guests stayed in her castle; seemed to corroborate her assertion.

Mean time the successful artifice produced an effect that would not readily have been expected, were there not so many instances where female vanity can impel to the commission of as many faults as love. Margaret thought that Cabesting was actually in

love with her ſiſter, and, in agony of mind, loaded the poor eſquire with the bittereſt reproaches. Cabeſting vindicated himſelf as well as he could; but all to no purpoſe. Margaret inſiſted upon his declaring in a ſonnet that he loved none elſe but her. The ſonnet was compoſed; and that cordial tenderneſs ſo natural to Cabeſtaing, when ſhe was the ſubject, was but too well adapted to revive the ſuſpicions of the impetuous baron.

Raymund, into whoſe hands it fell, had no great difficulty to gueſs the meaning. Jealouſy ſo overpowered him that he formed the black and horrid reſolution of murdering Cabeſtaing. Under ſome ſpecious pretence he took him out with him one day, and being now at ſome diſtance from the caſtle, he ruſhed furiouſly upon him, and having brought him to the ground, he diſpatched him, ſevered his head from his body, cut out his heart, and brought them both home with him under his cloak. On his return to the caſtle he ordered the cook to be called, and gave him the heart, as a piece of game, with directions to dreſs it in a delicate manner. His commands were obeyed. Lady Margaret was a lover of veniſon, and ate it as being that for which it was ſerved up. After dinner, ſaid Raymund: "Knoweſt thou what meat thou haſt been eating with ſo much reliſh?" "No," returned ſhe, "but I found it excellent." "Truely that I believe," replied the barbarous lord, "as it is a thing thou wert always fond of; and it is very natural for thee to love that dead, which while living thou waſt perfectly enamoured of." Aſtoniſhed, ſhe ſaid, with emotion, "How? what ſaidſt thou?" At this inſtant he preſented to her the bloody head of Cabeſtaing. "Look," ſaid he, "look, this is he whoſe heart thou haſt been eating." At this ſight Margaret fell into a ſwoon. "Yes." ſaid ſhe, after ſlowly recovering, in a voice of tenderneſs piercing through deſpair, "I found ſo delicious the moſel I received from thee, inhuman monſter, that I muſt eat no more of any thing elſe, that I may not loſe the taſte of it: thou juſtly gaveſt me what was alway mine." Raymund ran raging towards his wife, with the ſword in his hand. She eſcaped from him by running to the window, flung herſelf from it, and was daſhed to pieces by the fall.

The news of this melancholy tranſaction was ſoon ſpread over all the country round; and reached the territory of king Alfonſus of Arragon, where it excited univerſal horror. The relations of the lady and of the troubadour, all the counts, all the knights in the neighbourhood, *all that had everloved*, met together and declared a bloody war againſt Raymund. Alfonſus, who came

himſelf to the place to enquire more narrowly into the particular circumſtances of the affair, ordered him to be put under a guard, demoliſhed his caſtle, and commanded the two bodies, after a magnificient funeral ſolemnity, to be depoſited in the ſame grave in the porch of the pariſh church. Their ſtory ſays my author, was repreſented upon the tomb; but he leaves us uncertain whether it was by a painting, or by an inſcription, or by the hand of the ſtatuary. In theſe times it was an almoſt univerſal cuſtom, made ſacred by the ſuperſtition of our anceſtors, to inter in the ſame grave the bodies of lovers who had died together as ſacrifices to their affection.

This ſtory will appear ſurpriſing to none, at leaſt in the leading features of it The only wonder is, how we find, under the name of a poet of Provence, tranſactions to be met with every where, though attended by various circumſtances; tranſactions that are attributed to a Caſtellan de Couci and a lady Favel, who is known under the name of Gabrielle de Vergy, or rather le Vergies, who died in 1250. A queſtion ariſes, to which of theſe two does the tranſaction properly belong, whether to de Couci or to Cabeſtaing!

For coming at the ſolution, we have only to try the credebility of the witneſſes that declare for one or the other of theſe two opinions, the teſtimonies of the moderns are not to be admitted, ſince they have all copied one another, and all follow Fauchet, p. 121, to whom they refer. Fauchet is then the only one whom we may cite. And he relates the ſtory on the authority of a chronicle, which in his time, as he ſays, might be about two hundred years old, under the name of a Caſtellan de Couci, whom he calls Regnault, and the lady Fayel. We muſt firſt, however, obſerve, that, according to Ducheſne, there was no one of the name of Regnault among the lords of Couci, therefore the name of the principal character may in ſome meaſure raiſe our diffidence. However, as it might eaſily happen that the chronicle writer, from the want of accurate accounts, finding in an old manuſcript only the initial letters took this for the initial of Regnault; as it may likewiſe be that there was a perſon of this name: then this poſſible miſtake alone proves nothing, and, if we chooſe to read Raoul, it muſt of courſe be Raoul who died in the ſiege of Acron in 1171. The chronicle then, as Fauchet ſuppoſes, was not compiled till two hundred years after the event, that is, about 1371. Muſt not ſo long an interval weaken the authority of the evidence? True, it appeals to one more antient; but, as the time when this was wrote is not known, nothing certain can be concluded from it.

It is alſo true, that Froiſſart mentions in his manuſcript poetry.

La châtelaine de Vergi
Et le chatellaine de Couci.

Froiſſart flouriſhed about 1400, and his teſtimony is perhaps the oldeſt that can be cited in favour of the opinion which attributes the tranſaction to the Caſtellan de Couci. To his account we may add that of two others of the ſame century: the one of Chriſtina de Piſan, who was alive in 1411; the other of the Chevalier de la Tour, who appears to have written about 1371; but both of them ſpeak ſo indefinitely of de Couci's amour, that nothing can thence be drawn in ſupport of the opinion we are now examining. Upon the whole, we ſee that the hiſtory of Raoul de Couci mounts no higher than towards the end of the fourteenth century. Let us proceed to the evidence in behalf of Cabeſtaing.

It is a known fact that this poet died about 1181, in the reign of Alfonſus; for Raymund de Miraval, who flouriſhed towards the cloſe of the twelfth century, ſpeaks of Cabeſtaing's death as an event that had happened ſome few years ago. "I have received an account," ſays he, "that is ſhocking to hear; of a knight who uſed to be minſtrel to the wife of the lord Caſtelnou; the huſband, who did not approve of it, came unawares upon him, and cut off his head."

The biographer calls the man Rouſſillon, and Miravel calls him Caſtenou or Chateau-neuf, as William might be lord of two places; and there actually is a Chateau-neuf in Provence. What the poet here ſays, can be underſtood of no one elſe than Cabeſtaing; the death of the chevalier, and the rank of the huſband are circumſtances which ſuit almoſt only to him. Beſides theſe teſtimonies, we have likewiſe that of three manuſcript biographies, the moſt modern whereof muſt be of the commencement of the fourteenth century; to judge from the language, one of them muſt be referred to a time previous to 1250; conſequently all of them are older than the teſtimonies alleged in behalf of the other opinion.

We may ſtill add that of Boccaccio, who, at the lateſt, wrote in the middle of the fourteenth century, for he died in 1375; as well as that of Matfres-Ermengaud de Beziers, in Breviari d'amour, before the end of the thirteenth century. All this now leads to the concluſion, that if one of theſe ſtories be modeled upon the other, certainly that of de Couci muſt be it.

After all, it may well be, that both of them are true; ſince, ſimilar as they may be in ſeveral particulars, yet they differ in a material point. For here is as furious huſband, who aſſaſſinate

the lover of his wife, and tears out his heart ; in the other case, it is a tender lover, who, being at the point of death, orders his heart to be delivered to his lady, as the last pledge of the love which he carries with him to the grave.

CITY OF LONDON.

The Kings of England, it may be observed, from King John to James I. seemed to have considered the city of London as a place which they might safely pillage whenever impelled by their necessities. To gain the good-will of that shameless spend-thrift, Henry III. who had the folly to declare, *that it was more charity to bestow money upon him than on the meanest beggar*, London was obliged to pay down the sum of 20,000l. and James I. we are informed by Camden, without so much as pretending any right or claim except his immediate wants, demanded of the Londoners 20,000 l. The citizens, although they knew his weakness, and despised his power, yet with great condescension made him an offer of half the sum ; which James prudently accepted. Quarrels between the court and the city of London have never produced any real advantage to the crown. To affect a contempt for a respectable body of men, who contribute so largely to the revenue, is something more than ridiculous.

MERMAID.

Hudson, the great navigator, in his Journal, written by himself, in the British Museum, is the following entry : " June 15, 1607, 15, lat. 75, 7, this morning one of our company looking overboard, saw a *Mermaid*, and calling up some of the company to see her, one more came up, and by that time she was come close to the ship's side, looking earnestly on the men. A little after, a sea came and overturned her. From the navel upwards her back and breasts were like those of a woman (as they say that saw her) ; her body as big as one of us ; her skin very white, and long hair hanging down behind, of colour black. In her going down, *they saw her tail*, which was like the tail of a porpoise, and speckled like a mackarel.

MANNERS OF THE NEAPOLITAN NOBLES.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

If I were to say of a people, without naming them, that they are lazy, dirty, sensual, superstitious, violently fond of gaming, perfectly indifferent to the sciences, attached alone to ragged shew, strangers to honesty and fidelity, would it not be thought that I was speaking of Hottentots and Iroquois? Right: the higher classes in Naples are indeed the *savages* of Europe. They eat, drink, sleep, and game. They neither have nor want any other occupation than this last. The states of Europe are overthrown: they game not the less. Pompeii comes forth from its grave: they game still. The earth shakes; Vesuvius vomits forth flames; yet the gaming table is not left. The splendid ruins of Pæstum, a few miles distant, shining as it were before every eye, must be discovered by strangers; for the Neapolitans are gaming.—The greatest dukes and princes are keeper of gambling-tables. A Prince Rufando, one of the most considerable noblemen of the country, keeps the first gaming-house in Naples; and besides his there are twenty others of the same description. Thither all the great world are driving at the approach of evening. Strangers must be presented by some acquaintance; yet this is only for form. The strangers makes a slight inclination to the host, and the latter as slightly returns it; but it is a rule that not a word is uttered. In other respects it is like being at a coffee-house, or worse than a coffee-house for there one can have what one will for money; here are no refeshments, but except perhaps a glass of water after having ordered it ten times of the servant.

A large but ill-furnished drawing-room is the rendezvous of *rouge et noir* and faro. A pile of chairs heaped up in a corner of the room, proves that a numerous company is expected. Scarcely have the gaudy throng rushed in, when they seat themselves, with greedy eyes fixed on the heaps of gold which glitter on the table. These meetings are called *conversationes*, but no one here must begin to *converse*. We hardly dare whisper single words; if any thing more is attempted, an universal hiss commands deep silence and attention to the mysteries of the game. Old women, particularly, sit either gathering up money with their long bony fingers; or with their green outstretched eyes fixed on the *rouge et noir* table, lamenting the capriciousness of fortune. Even handsome young women here degrade the dignity of their sex, setting beauty and the Graces at defiance. The princess N. for example,

is a professed gamester. Many others come to make new conquests, or to secure their old ones; in both which businesses they lay no restraint on themselves. A stranger is at the first look apprised of each lady's *favourite*; the husbands are either absent, or concern themselves not the least about the women; for of the execrated Italian jealousy here is not a single vestige. Even divines and children game; for example, the daughter of the marquis Berio, who is not more than eight years old. The marquis is one of the most enlightened noblemen.

Some maintain that this degrading conduct brings the prince Rufando yearly five thousand ducates. Others say that he receives no more than twelve ducates a day for converting his palace into a gaming-house. He himself does not hold the bank; but perhaps he has a share in it, and so both accounts may be true. The holder of the bank is *in his way* esteemed an honest man. This, at least, is certain; that he plays without suspicion; and sometimes, by express desire, tells out the sum gained twice, as an attentive by-stander assured me had seen. Another, no less to be depended on, informed me that the winner must in general be very quick in taking up the money gained; for if he does but turn round, some neighbour will ease him of the trouble. Perhaps this was only done through inadvertence, but *done* it is.

Whoever has been once introduced to these parties, may go daily in and out as he would to a tavern; and can in his turn present other strangers, whose names are no longer remembered than his own is, unless he plays very often and very high, for that is the only possible way of attracting the attention of the polite circles in Naples.

Thus, till two o'clock in the morning, they play away their time, money, health, and property. They then drive home, and sleep till noon; at which time they take a ride in the Villa Reale, where it is now the fashion to catch at the fresh air. The young gentlemen drive thither in a curricle, in order to shew their horses. Two, or at latest three, is the hour of dinner; after this follows a walk, either in the Santa Lucia, or upon the Magdelene bridge, or wherever the sun shines in the winter. They would, in reality, even care very little in their minds about the sun; except for the sake of displaying their charms, their dress, or their carriages, which last are of great importance to the Neapolitans. It is not absolutely necessary that these should be either costly or elegant; if they only appear tolerable, with a pair of horses to them, it is enough; for nothing is dreaded more here than the terrible evil

of going on foot. Thus they say of any one who has ruined himself by gaming, not "Poor man! he is starving;" but, "Poor man! he goes on foot." The Neapolitan horses have survived their fame: since the French, who have a laudable passion for every thing they can *steal*, have carried off their finest stallions. After this they repair to the theatre, to chatter; or home, to kill the time in solitude till the wished for hour again approaches. This is the daily round of a fashionable Neapolitan. Some among them (prince Angro, for example) who possesses eight or ten villas, yet never stir out of Naples.

MURPHY AND HOME.

When the celebrated author of the tragedy of Douglas was in town, in the winter of ——, he one evening invited Mr. Murphy, an author no less celebrated for many excellent comedies, to sup with him. Let men be geniuses or dunces, there is, we know full well, something of sensuality that, upon these occasions, always cleaves to the hearts of Britons; so that, some-how or other, we cannot avoid talking about *eating and drinking*.

The choice of liquors was the topic of conversation in this company, which consisted of several gentlemen besides those two whom we have named; and after every one had mentioned his favourite wine, Murphy declared his predilection for *warm*-punch. Consequently, as soon as the cloth was withdrawn, a large bowl of this delicious beverage was produced.

"Let us have your judgment of this liquor," said Home.

"I will," returned Murphy, "give it you impartially; and let me tell you, that I am not the first author who has criticized *Punch*. Addison—but, however, to the matter *in hand*," he continued, tasting it.

"Why how now? You make wry faces," cried Home. "Has the liquor any fault?

"It has," replied Murphy, gravely.

"What is it?" said Home.

"REDUNDANCE."

"Explain, my good friend! explain."

"Why, if you will have it," returned Murphy, "it has a fault which you have heard of upon another occasion. In truth, Home, "The Spirit of the Water shrinks.*"

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* Red came the river down, and loud and oft,
The angry Spirit of the Water shriek'd." *Douglas.*

BEATTIANA;
OR
SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE LETTERS OF DR. BEATTIE.

Ossian's Poems.

"I have now read Fingal; but I am at a loſs to know whether I ſhould give you my opinion of it or not. My humble tribute of praiſe (were I diſpoſed to praiſe it) would be loſt amidſt that univerſal deluge of approbation poured upon it, both from the critics of London and of Scotland. And, were I inclined to cenſure it, my ſuffrage would be as litle regarded as the loitering javelin which palſied Priam threw againſt the heaven tempered ſhield of Pyrrhus—*telum imbelle ſine ictu.* The particular beauties of this wonderful work are irreſiſtibly ſtriking, and I flatter myſelf that I am as ſenſible of them as another. But to that part of its merit which exalts it, conſidered as a whole, above the Iliad or Æneid, and its author above Homer or Virgil, I am inſenſible. Yet I underſtand, that of critics not a few aver Oſſian to have been a greater genius than either of theſe poets. Yet a little while, and I doubt not, the world will be of a different opinion. Homer was as much admired about three months ago—I ſpeak not of the preſent moment, for Oſſian juſt now is all in all—I ſay, Homer was lately admired as much as he was three thouſand years ago. Will the admiration of our Highland bard be as permanent?

"Knowledge of the human heart is a ſcience of the higheſt dignity. It is recommended not only by its own importance, but alſo by this, that non but an exalted genius is capable of it. To delineate the objects of the material world requires a fine imagination, but to penetrate into the mental ſyſtem, and to deſcribe its different objects, with all their diſtinguiſhing (though ſometimes almoſt imperceptible) peculiarities, requires an imagination far more extenſive and vigorous. It is this kind of imagination which appears ſo conſpicuous in the works of Shakeſpeare and Homer, and which, in my opinion, raiſes them above all other poets whatſoever; I mean not only that talent by which they can adapt themſelves to the heart of their readers, and excite whatever affection they pleaſe, in which the former plainly ſtands unrivalled; I mean alſo that wonderfully penetrating and plaſtic faculty, which is capable of repreſenting every ſpecies of character, not, as our ordinary poets do, by a high ſhoulder, a wry mouth or gigantic ſtature, but by hit-

ting off, with a delicate hand, the distinguishing feature, and that in such a manner as makes it easily known from all others whatsoever, however similar to a superficial eye. Hotspur and Henry V. are heroes resembling one another, yet very distinct in their characters; Falstaff, and Pistol, and Bardolph, are buffoons, but each in his own way; Desdemona and Juliet are not the same; Bottom, and Dogberry, and the grave diggers are different characters: and the same may be said of the most similar of Homer's characters; each has some mark that makes him essentially different from the rest. But these great masters are not more eminent in distinguishing than in completing their characters. I am a little acquainted with a Cato, a Sempronius, a Tinsel, a Sir Charles Easy, &c. but I am perfectly acquainted with Achilles, Hector, Falstaff, Lear, Pistol, and Quickly; I know them more thoroughly than any other person of my acquaintance.

"If this accurate delineation of character be allowed the highest species of poetry (and this, I think, is generally allowed,) may I not ask whether Ossian is not extremely defective in the *highest* species of poetry? It is said, indeed, that this poet lived in an age when mankind, being in a state of almost total barbarism, were incapable of that diversity of character which is found in countries improved by commerce and learning, and that therefore he had no materials for a diversity of character. But it is certain that diversities of character are found among the rudest savages; and it is the poet's business, not to pourtray the characters as they really exist (which is left to the historian,) but to represent them such as they *might have* existed. But to have done, Ossian seems really to have very little knowledge of the human heart; his chief talent lies in describing inanimate objects, and therefore he belongs (according to my principles,) not to the highest, but an inferior order of poets."

TASSO.

"Since you left us, I have been reading Tasso's "Jerusalem," in the translations lately published by Hoole. I was not a little anxious to peruse a poem which is so famous over all Europe, and has so often been mentioned as a rival to the "Iliad" "Æneid" and "Paradise Lost." It is certainly a noble work; and though it seems to me to be inferior to the three poems mentioned, yet I cannot help thinking it in the rank next to these. As for the other modern attempts at the "Epopee," the "Henriade" of Voltaire, the "Epigoniade" of Wilke, the "Leonidas" of Glover, not to mention the "Arthur" of Blackmore, they are not to be

compared with it. Tasso possesses an exuberant and sublime imagination, though in exubrance it seems, in my opinion, inferior to our Spencer, and in sublimity inferior to Milton. Were I to compare Milton's genius with Tasso's. I would say that the sublime of the latter is flashy and fluctuating, while that of the former diffuses an uniform, steady, and vigorous blaze: Milton is more majestic, Tasso more dazzling. Dryden, it seems, was of opinion, that the "Jerusalem Delivered" was the only poem of modern times that deserved the name of epic; but it is certain that criticism was not this writer's talent; and I think it is evident, from some passages of his works, that he either did not, or would not, understand the "Paradise Lost."—Tasso borrows his plot and principal characters from Homer, but his manner resembles Virgil's. He is certainly much obliged to Virgil, and scruples not to imitate, nor to translate him on many occasions. In the pathetic he is far inferior both to Homer, to Virgil, and to Milton. His characters, though different, are not always distinct, and want those masterly and distinguishing strokes which the genius of Homer and Shakespeare, and of them only, knows only how to deleneate. Tasso excels in describing pleasurable scenes, and seems peculiarly fond of such as have a reference to the passion of love. Yet in characteriting this passion, he is far inferior, not only to Milton, but also to Virgil, whose *fourth book* he has been at great pains to imitate. The translation is smooth and flowing; but in dignity, and variety of numbers, is often defective, and often labours under a feebleness and prolixity of phrase, evidently proceeding either from want of skill, or from want of leisure in the versifier."

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN.

"Pope's "Essay on Man" is the finest philosophical poem in the world; but it seems to me to do more honor to the imagination than to the understanding of its author: I mean, its sentiments are noble and affecting, its images and allusions apposite, beautiful and new: its wit transcendantly excellent; but the scientific part of it is very exceptionable. Whatever Pope borrows from Leibnitz, like most other metaphysical theories, is frivolous and unsatisfying: what Pope gives us of his own energetic, irresistible, and divine. The incompatibility of philosophical and poetical genius is, I think, no unaccountable thing. Poetry exhibits the general qualities of a species; philosophy the particular qualities of individuals. *This* forms its conclusions from a painful and minute examination of single instances: *that* decides instantaneously, either from its own

instinctive sagacity, or from a singular and unaccountable penetrations which at one glance sees all the instances which the philosopher must leisurely and progressively scrutinize, one by one. This persuades you gradually, and by detail; the other overpowers you in an instant by a single effort. Observe the effect of argumentation in poetry; we have too many instances of it in Milton: it transforms the noblest thoughts into drawling inferences, and the most beautiful language into prose: it checks the tide of passion, by giving the mind a different employment in the comparison of ideas. A little philosophical acquaintance with the most beautiful parts of nature, both in the material and immaterial system, is of use to a poet, and gives grace and solidity to poetry; as may be seen in the "Georgics," "the Seasons," and "the Pleasures of Imagination:" but this acquaintance, if it is any thing more than superficial, will do a poet rather harm than good, and will give his mind that turn for minute observation, which enfeebles the fancy by restraining it, and counteracts the native energy of judgment, by rendering it fearful and suspicious."

BEN. JOHNSON AND SHAKESPEARE.

The language of Johnson is very peculiar: in perspicuity and elegance, he is inferior to Beaumont and Fletcher; and very unlike the masculine dialogue of Massinger. It is almost needless to observe that he comes far short of the variety, strength, and natural flow of Shakespeare. To avoid the common ideas, he plunged into stiff, quaint, and harsh phraseology; he has borrowed more words from the Latin tongue than all the authors of his time.

A remarkable anecdote, concerning the introduction of the play, "*Every Man in his Humour*," to the Theatre, has been handed down traditionally. B. Johnson presented this play to one of the leading players in that Company, of which Shakespeare was a Member. After casting his eye over it carelessly and superciliously, the Comedian was on the point of returning it to the author, with a peremptory refusal, when Shakespeare, who, perhaps, had never till that instant seen Johnson, desired he might look into it. He was so well pleased with it on perusal, that he recommended the work and the author to his brother actors. The success of the Comedy was considerable; and we find that the principal actors were employed in it: Burbage, Kempe, Hemming, Condel, Shakespeare, &c.—Shakespeare himself is said to have acted the part of *Old Knowell.* He was at that time in the 34th year of his age, and B. Johnson in his 24th.

PARISIAN MARRIAGES.

From Pinkerton's Reflections on Paris.

There are at Paris three or four offices for marriages; and large sheets are pasted up in the public places, containing the advertisements to this effect. At the same offices may also be had housekeepers of all denominations, and sometimes servants. Some Advertisements for marriage may amuse.

"The mother of two charming children, a boy and a girl, to whom she has given a good education, now drawing near the term of life, wishes before that period to see them joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, but chiefly the young lady, for whom she wishes to find a husband of character; and a batchelor would be preferred, between the age of thirty and forty, of a mild and religious turn, irreproachable conduct, and an income between four and five thousand francs a year. The lady is twenty-four years of age, of an elegant person and agreeable countenance, and a serious and solid character. Her fortune consists in thirty six thousand francs of patrimonial inheritance, free of all debts; with almost as much more on the death of her mother. The son is five years older, with an equal fortune, and an honorable situation."

"An amiable lady, entering into the autumn of her age, of a lively disposition, good education, and irreproachable manners; now at the head of an establishment adapted to her sex, and worth between twenty-five and thirty thousand francs; wishes to marry a batchelor aged between forty and fifty, with a revenue between three and four thousand francs, health, and good morals"

"A lady of twenty-seven years of age, of irreproachable conduct, and an education above her situation in life, which without being unhappy, nevertheless obliges her to have recourse to her talents for a decent subsistence, yet having withal some neat furniture, and some sparings from her gains, desires to unite her destiny by the religious bonds of matrimony to that of a man of sense, of a mild character, who has some employment, or trade, independent of a wife. His age would be a matter of complete indifference."

"A young lady, in the spring of her age, living with her father, who has no other child, desires to be united in marriage to a batchelor of a mature age, who unites a decent income, to a person *full of health.*—The lady is of a most agreeable appearance, and possesses, in the second degree of perfection, vocal and instrumental music. Her father will leave her an income of between two and three thousand francs."

"A batchelor aged forty-nine, of an agreeable and very healthy person, lively character, and fond of the pleasures which decency permits, enjoying ten thousand francs of territorial revenue, wishes to marry a young lady of good birth, aged between eighteen and twenty-five, of sweet disposition, similar taste, and income between two and three thousand francs. His intention is to make a contract of marriage to the last liver."

"A young man of twenty-nine years, of good birth, and belonging to a respectable family, which has procured him a careful education, so that he profits of several agreeable talents which produce a decent subsistence, can only offer them, together with his person, which, without vanity, may please a reasonable woman, such as he would desire, who must be amiable, and possess an easy income. Her age is wholly indifferent."

"A widower aged forty-three, without any incumbrance, of a handsome stature, oval face, brown hair and beard, florid complexion, every appearance of health, large black eyes announcing the mildness of his character, mouth of a middle size, white teeth in perfect preservation; born of honorable parents, and having received an education in the liberal studies, of a very easy character, though reserved till he knows his company, lively, and not fond of expensive and noisy pleasures, but of those which he finds at a charming country house, where he lives in the neighbourhood of Versallis, and possessing a clear income of three thousand francs wishes to marry a lady between thirty and thirty-six years of age, of similar inclinations, either unmarried or a widow, without children, without natural defects, and preferring, like him, a rural life; with nearly an equal fortune."

The following is a letter from a lady dated from the banks of the Marne near Paris. "Far from the noise of the city, in a retreat which the presence of my loved parents rendered agreeable to me, I have attained my twenty-sixth year without thinking of hymen; but the tribute which every mortal must pay to nature having for ever separated me from those who alone received my care, and occupied my thoughts, this retreat, formerly so pleasant, appears a desert, and I feel the necessity of repairing the void which that loss has occasioned. After having borne, beyond the term exacted by decency, but surpassed by my grief, the mournful marks, the tears and regret which I owe to their memory, I wish to divert my mind from the melancholy which has overwhelmed me for fifteen months, and to unite myself with a prudent man of a mild and complaisant character, holding an honorable situation in the

capital, so as to maintain a house above the middling rank. The heiress of five thousand francs a year, I offer him this patrimony. He will find my person rather *plump* than delicate, rather fresh than beautiful, with more *good sense* than wit, more of practical philosophy than science, but a good heart and flexible character. It is to your sagacity, Mr. Mediator, that I entrust this research, begging you to place me on the list of your subscribers."

"A young man without actual fortune, but having a person and education fit to appear in any company, and an amiable character, such as may please any reasonable and sensible woman; of respectable parents who were formerly very rich, and are still at their ease, but have a numerous family; aspires to hope that he may find, by the means of his Journal so fertile in propositions of all kinds, a lady generous enough to seek his acquaintance, choose him as a husband, and share her fortune with him."

"A batchelor *aged sixty*, but as fresh and healthy as possible at his age, having a character and education which render him still amiable in society, desires to marry a lady between the age of twenty and thirty-five, of an agreeable person, that is to say, a genteel figure, regular features, beautiful eyes, *a pretty mouth*, adorned with fair teeth well arranged and very white, in fine rosy complexion, and free of all bodily defects. This batchelor will pay no attention to fortune, his own being fully sufficient to procure for a beloved companion all the comforts that a solid education, virtuous soul, and grateful heart can require."

"A young woman aged seventeen, beautiful, *fresh*, well educated, rather in a solid manner than in the state of the present day, but in consequence of the revolution, absolutely without fortune. She would prove a prize to a man of mature age, who would prefer to fortune with a taste for dissipation, pure manners, *a charming person*, and an inclination for the cares of a household. This young woman belongs to one of the best families formerly eminent in the laws."

"A young lady aged eighteen, *fresh* and beautiful as a *new-blown flower*, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charms of beauty, but without fortune, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility who would share with her a decent existence."

"A lady aged forty, enjoying good health and an income of two thousand francs, wishes to marry a batchelor about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient gaiety to drive away care in the long winter evenings."

GOOD THINGS.

FROM "WHO WANTS A GUINEA."

The subsequent Scene takes place between Heartly *and* Hogmore, *the former of whom endeavours to prevail on the latter to give something to the unfortunate Villagers who had suffered by a fire.*

Hogmore. Hark ye, Mr. Heartly, I believe I have as much feeling as you—only I can't speechify. I pay the poor's rate punctually.

Heartly. That is rather a feeling of the legislature, which *enacts*, in order to give Charity *a jog* when she happens to slumber.

Hogmore. I must take care of my family—while I live they shall never want meat, drink, nor physic. I never wrong'd a man a brass farthing in my life. I does the upright thing—I have finished your ale, and so good morning t'ye.—*(exit.)*

Heartly. This man keeps his character as a bear moves a minuet, and is an upright *beast* of much *decorum*.—*(a laugh.)*

(Enter Solomon Gundy *with a board under his arm.)*

Well, Solomon, what news from the village?

Solomon. Oh, the *conflagellation* has been *pertinacious*—*all* ruin and rubbish—several are dead—

Heartly. Dead!

Solomon. Yes—Dead as *Malbrooke*—They are *more (mort)*, as the French say, which in English means they are *no more*, and so peace to their *remainders*—*(a loud laugh.)*

Heartly. Poor fellows!

Solomon. Yes—they are a parcel of poor *indigeneous pheasants*.—*(a loud laugh.)*

Heartly. How have you escaped, Solomon.

Solomon. I have saved nothing but my board—here it is—"Rats and Gentlemen catched and waited upon by Solomon Gundy."

Heartly. You are a clever fellow, Solomon—

Solomon. Oh, yes! Do you know that at 14 years old I could read?

Heartly. Is it possible?

Solomon. 'Tis truth, upon my *patrole*. There was always

about me a mighty *jenny ſay coy* (*je ne ſçai quoi*) as we ſay at Dunkirk.

Heartly. Was there any farther misfortune at the village?

Solomon. Oh, yes! there was fat *Mrs. Doubleton*, who while coming down the ladder into the yard, in her huſband's *ſhort frock*, was ſo *peck'd* at by the turkey cock, that ſhe cannot *asseyez vous* for a fortnight—(*a laugh.*) We have had hard work—we laboured like ſo many *gallipot ſlaves*—(*a laugh.*)

Heartly. Well, I ſhall try what can be done for your relief.

Solomon.—Your *amour propre*, as we ſay at Dunkirk: for your neighbours has always been *parſimonious*, and the *malevolence* of your heart is notorious. But a gentleman has been thrown into the horſepond, at the *Spread Eagle*, from his carriage.

Heartly. This muſt be *Torrent*: Is he ſafe?

Solomon Oh—very ſafe.—He gave me a letter for you, and a guinea—I ſaid he was an angel—He told me to run like a devil—ſo I did, and here are the *contentions*—(*preſenting the letter.*)

Heartly. (*after reading the letter.*) I muſt go to him immediately.

Solomon Speak a good word for me, your honour?

Heartly. I ſhall remember.

Solomon. Thank you, Sir, I am *graceful.* If this fire ſhould *burn me* into a good place, it would be as pretty a *feu-de-joye* of *misfortune* as could poſſibly happen—(*Exeunt.*)

(*In the ſecond Scene* Torrent, *and* Amy, *the daughter of the Landlord of the Spread Eagle, talk of the Fire.*)

Amy. Little did I think when I went to bed laſt night, that *ruination* was juſt a-coming!

Torrent. (*laughing*) Ay—when giddy young girls like you go to bed, ruination comes when they leaſt expect it, I am glad of this fire—The village ſhall riſe again, like a *phœnix* from a *crow's neſt.*

(Torrent *calls for a newſpaper, and while he ſits reading it,* Barford (Delamere) *enters* with *a bundle.*)

Barford. (*throwing his bundle on the table.*) Reſt there, my whole property, reſt there.

Torrent. And who the d—l are you with your whole property in that bundle?

Barford. By what right do you enquire?

Torrent. By the ſame right that lugged me out of the horſepond—the right of flying to the relief of thoſe in misfortune.—(*Applauſe.*)

Barford. Sir, you are officious and intrusive.

Torrent. It was perhaps something intrusive to burst into my room without knocking at the door.

Barford. This is the parlour of a village inn, where all are huddled together, like mankind in the world—where people meet against their will, and part no very good friends—as we may do.

Torrent. I think we seem to bid fair for it—*(a laugh)*—for I detest misanthrophy.

Barford. It is the opium to our affections.

Torrent. You have dealt with a d—d bad apothecary—hatred to mankind is the d—l's own *laudanum*, and when any one wishes to swallow it, he sends one of his *imps* to shake the bottle—*(A loud laugh and applause.)* But then there's *love* and *friendship*.

Barford. Love and friendship are the fading roses of life—but he who rejects the *rose* escapes many a thorn.

Torrent. I think you should lose your legs.

Barford. Why so?

Torrent. They are one of the fading blessings of life; but then you may have the *gout*, and by throwing away your legs, you may escape many *a twinge—(a roar of laughter.)* There are rascals to be sure, but I love all mankind—Kings, lords, commons, duchesses, dairy-maids, Indian chiefs, washer-woman, &c. &c. Whatever you may think, damme, but I believe there may even be *honest attornies!*

Barford. You *have* been fortunate.

Torrent. I have not suffered the milk of human kindness to curdle.

Barford. You had no *acid* in it.

Torrent. Plenty—who has not?—But when you were sent to nurse, damme, but I think you *sucked a lemon.—(a roar of laughter.)*

Barford. Sir, your impulses apparently proceed from benevolence—but your impetuosity will render you an offence to the sensitive, and a dupe to the designing—pardon me—*(exit.)*

Torrent. That advice comes too late for me. I'm like an *old radish*, whenever you draw me out I am sure to be *hot*.

(*In the second Act*, Andrew Bang, Lord Alamode's *Game-keeper, is discovered sleeping in a chair*—Sir Larry M'Murragh *rings the bell violently without.*

Sir Larry. *(entering with a piece of the bell-rope broken.)*—What—is there nobody in this house?—If they *don't hear* at all, why don't they *say so?—(Discovering the Game-keeper.)* Oh, by the

powers, here's a nose—I'll pull that.—[*Goes up and tweaks his nose violently.*]—My complaints of the sleeping *Jason* to you—Where's Mr. Carrydot, the Steward?

Bang. Gone out to take a morning ride?

Sir Larry. Upon *business*, I suppose.

Bang. No—Upon *Dobbin.*

Sir Larry. Ha! ha!—But go and discharge these post boys—They went as slow as *flies* upon *treacle.*—If they had drived fast I would have given them *half-a-crown* a piece; but as it is, there's only a *seven shilling piece* between them.

Bang. Icod—an' they had stood, he'd a gi'en them *half-a-Guinna!*

Sir Larry. But what are you in this family?

Bang. I'm the Game-keeper.

Sir Larry. We shall have at the partridges Mr. Bang.

Bang. Are you a good shot, Sir?

Sir Larry. I am an Irishman, you devil—I shoot very well with a single ball!!

Bang. Shoot partridges with a single ball!! Egad, you shoot *with a long bow*, or I'm mistaken.—(*Exit.*)

Enter Carrydot.

Sir Larry. Are you Mr. Carrydot?

Carrydot. Sorry I was not at home when you arrived.

Sir Larry. Cast you *spectacles* over that, my old boy.—(*Presents a Letter.*)

(Carrydot *reads the letter, in which* Alamode *states that* Sir Larry is *to use his house for some time, and advices* Carrydot *to be discreet if the Baronet should put him in his confidence.*)

Carrydot. You are Sir Larry Macmurragh, of Bally—Bally—Bally—macren.

Sir Larry. That's the name of my estates.

Carrydot. I can't get through that name.

Sir Larry. I found it very *aisy* to get through *the estate.* In short to let you into my confidence, before you can throw *sizes* I am *dish'd.*

Carrydot. *Dish'd!*—what's that?

Sir Larry. Oh, I am a plaguy hand at derivations; but the learned are agreed that the *dishing* comes from *dashing.*

Carrydot. I am still in the dark.

Sir Larry. By St. Patrick, its the clearest thing in the world—

it means in the city *a duck*, and in the west end of the town *a pigeon*. It is all very *aisy*—you have only to bet high—subscribe to the clubs—keep a stud, keep a dolly.

Carrydot. A dolly!—what's that?

Sir *Larry.* Only a *moveable* in a man's house, my dear, generally of very little use to *the owner*.

Carrydot. I am afraid you have been dup'd, Sir.

Sir Larry. Sir Larry Macmurragh duped!—no—it was done in the handsomest manner in the world, just at five in the morning, by my dear friend *Lord Alamode*. I had a run of ill luck and grew desperate—Will you bet £10,000 against the remainder of my estate? said I—With all my heart, said he—Seven's the main, said I—its mine, said he—Well d—n the luck, said I—you have made a beggar of me, like a man of honour as you are, at one *stroke*.

Carrydot. A *stroke* of thunder I suppose.

Sir Larry. It was more like an *earthquake*—for it *swallowed* my estate.

Carrydot. I hope, by economy, you may save a wreck out of your fortune.

Sir Larry. I am the most economical man in the world—there's a particular account of my expences for the year 1805—(*presenting a small pocket book.*)

Carrydot. (*reading*) "To sweeping the crossing in Bond-street £. 0. 1s." This is being very particular indeed, Sir.

Sir Larry. To be sure; I always loved method and particularity.

Carrydot. (*reading*) "To sundries £. 7000!!" This is not so particular, Sir Larry!

Sir Larry. Oh! I was busy that day, and I *lump* my expences when I'm busy

Carrydot (*reading*)—"To a callar for *Lady* 10s. 6d.

Sir Larry A female that belonged to me—of Dutch extraction—a pug, Sir—that's cheap.

Carrydot. (*reading*) "To a necklace for Eliza £. 900."

Sir Larry. That's not so cheap.

Carrydot. Its monstrous—who was Eliza?

Sir Larry Macmurragh. Another female that ran about the house—but they both left me one day, and I put an advertisement in the Newspapers—"Whoever will bring the *Lady* with the *collar*, or the *necklace*, without the *lady*, shall be handsomely rewarded."

Carrydot. (*reading*) "Lost to my best friend—all I have in the world."

Sir Larry Macmurragh. So ends my account for 1805.

(In the third Act the *equivoque* between *Torrent* and *Oldskirt* is somewhat curious. The former takes the latter for a surveyer, come to improve his grounds, while *Oldskirt* comes, in fact, to see *Fanny* the young housekeeper, settled in her place. After they sit down.)

Oldskirt. Well, I hope you think I don't come on bad grounds.

Torrent. Oh, you must be a much better judge of the grounds than I am.

Oldskirt. I must say I am very well pleased with your *manner*, Sir.

Torrent. Why the *manor* is very good, and as to the prospects, we shall set our heads together to mend them.

Oldskirt. That must be as the master pleases.

Torrent. You mean the expence—I don't value money.

Oldskirt. Money to be sure is an object in a place, but the principal thing with me is good treatment.

Torrent. Oh yes—Let nature never be forgot—but *she* must not be subjected to too much labour.

Oldskirt. No! no! *She is very delicate.*

Torrent. Who?—oh!—*Nature*—" we'll treat the Goddess.

Oldskirt. Goddess!

Torrent. Like a modest fair, " not overdressed."

Oldskirt. That would be rediculous.

Torrent. " And yet not wholly *bare*."

Oldskirt. Bare! Dam'me if I sit and listen to such a thing.

There are also several instances of excellent humour in the fourth and fifth act,—though they are not in this respect equal to the three from which the above extracts are given.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

Is it possible to read the inventory of Wolsey's riches, as it stands in our Chronicles, without astonishment and indignation.—The walls of his palace were covered with cloth of gold or cloth of silver; his cupboard contained massy plate of gold.—A thousand pieces of fine Holland, and the rest of the furniture in proportion.—To estimate his riches at half a million will not, by those who carefully attend to authentic historians, be supposed to overrate them. How impoverished and wretched must the people be, when a *prodigal* king, a *grasping* minister, and a *slavish* parliament, all combined to drain them of their money!

THE ECCENTRIC NATHANIEL BENTLEY.

NATHANIEL BENTLEY, (ſon of a reſpectable hardware man who died about 1770) lately reſided at the corner of the Old Crown Tavern, Leadenhall Street, and is one of the moſt eccentric characters of the age. His father who lived in good ſtyle and kept a carriage, gave him a good education, and it is ſaid he ſpeaks both French and Italian fluently. Previous to his father's death, and ſeveral years after, he was called *the Beau of Leadenhall Street*, and was ſeen at all public places, dreſſed as a man of faſhion. He attended in a moſt elegant ſuit, the Fete at Ranelagh; given by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador on the King's recovery. His manners in company beſpeak the Gentleman, but his appearance in buſineſs was truly diſguſting: perhaps his filthy habits may have originated from a matrimonial diſappointment about thirty years ſince, as one particularly elegant furniſhed room in his houſe, has been locked up ſince the death of the Lady he was to have married, and when opened in 1805 the furniture was rotten, the curtains &c. falling to pieces.

ODE TO THE INHABITANT OF A WELL-KNOWN DIRTY SHOP IN LEADENHALL STREET.

Who but has ſeen (if he can ſee at all)
Twixt Aldgate's well-known pump and Leadenhall,
A curious hard-ware Shop, in general full
Of wares from Birmingham or Pontypool?
Begrim'd with dirt, behold it's ample front,
With thirty years collected filth upon 't:
See feſtoon'd cobwebs pendant o'er the door,
While boxes, bales, and trunks are ſtrew'd around the floor.
Behold how whiſtling Winds and driving rain,
Gain free admiſſion at each broken pane,
Save where the dingy tenant keeps them out,
With Urn or Tray, Knife-caſe, or dirty clout!
Here ſnuffers, waiters, patent-ſcrews for corks,
There caſters, card-racks, cheeſe-trays, knives and forks;
Here empty caſes, pil'd in heaps on high;
There pack-thread papers, rope, in wild diſorder lie.
O ſay! thou enemy to ſoap and towels,
Haſt no compaſſion lurking in thy bowels?

Think what the neighbours suffer by thy whim,
Of keeping house and self, *in such a trim!*
The officers of health should view the scene,
And put *thy shop* and *thee* in quarantine.
Consider thou, in summer's ardent heat,
When various means are tried to cool the street,
What must each decent neighbour suffer then,
From various vapours issuing from thy den?
While fell disease, with all her horrid train,
Spreads her dark pinions o'er ill fated Spain,
That Britain may not witness such a scene,
Behoves us doubly now to keep, our dwellings clean,—
Say, if within the street where thou dost dwell,
Each house were kept *exactly* like thy cell;
O say! thou enemy to brooms and mops,
How long thy neighbours could keep open shops,
If, following thee in taste, each wretched elf
Unshav'd, unwash'd, and squalid, like thyself,
Resolv'd to live?—The answer's very plain;
One year would be the utmost of their reign;
Victims to filth, each vot'ry soon would fall
And one grand jail distemper kill them all.
Persons there are, who say, thou hast been seen
(Some years ago) with hands and face wash'd clean;
And, would'st thou quit this most unseemly plan
Thou art, ('tis said) a very comely man,
Of polish'd language, partial to the fair;
Then why not wash thy face, and comb thy matted hair.
Clear from thy house accumulated dirt,
New paint thy front, and wear a cleaner shirt?

MR. WHITFIELD.

The famous Mr. George Whitfield, in his farewell sermon to the inhabitants of Norwich, Connecticut, addressed them in these words:—" When I first preached in this magnificent house, about twenty years ago, I told you, that you were part *beast*, part *man*, and part *devil*; at which you were offended. I have since thought much about that expression, and confess that for once I was mistaken. I therefore take this last opportunity to correct my error. Behold! I now tell you, that you are not part man and part beast, but WHOLLY OF THE DEVIL!"

CHARACTER OF THE BRASILIANS.

Thoſe gradations of fortune, which exiſts in, and indeed appear to be, the neceſſary conſequences of a well-regulated ſociety, are not to be found in the Braſils; the only diſtinction is the rich and the poor: the former are proud though ignorant, and oſtentatious though avaricious; and the ſuperabundance of all the mere neceſſaries of life alone, prevents the latter from being indigent beggars. Thoſe who can acquire half a dozen ſlaves, live in idleneſs upon the wages of their labour, and ſtroll the ſtreets in all the ſolemnity of ſelf-importance. In their general expences, the rich are penurious, and the marriage of their children alone ſeems to thaw their frozen generoſity: on theſe occaſions they run into the contrary extreme, and ridiculous extravagance becomes the order of the day. I have ſeen a bridal *chemise*, the needlework of which had coſt fifty pounds, and the reſt of the marriage paraphernalia was in the ſame proportion of expence. Their entertainments are profuſe in proportion as they are rare, but ſeldom poſſeſs any title to elegance, and ſometimes want even common cleanlineſs to recommend them to an Engliſh appetite. The carriages in uſe among the rich are cabriolets drawn by mules, and chairs curtained round, in which they are carried through the ſtreets by negro ſlaves; the latter are alſo female conveyances. Gaming, the peculiar vice of idleneſs, is prevalent among the men.* Pharaoh is their favourite game, and the fickle goddeſs is here purſued with as much avidity as at Brooks's or Almack's, it is but juſtice to the Braſilian ladies to ſay, that they bear no part in this deſtructive vice, but whether from want of inclination, or from reſtraint I cannot take it upon me to ſay.

The manners of the Braſilians are, however gradually converging towards that liberal ſyſtem, which appears to be continually gaining ground through the world, and which will probably be one day univerſally eſtabliſhed, in exact proportion to the peculiar phyſical and moral attributes of man in the climates he inhabits. The uſual dreſs of both ſexes is adopted from the French; ſwords and cocked hats are entirely out of faſhion, and cloaks are now only worn by the vulgar. The men who have had any in-

* Among the Braſilians, though the general maſs ſtand very low upon the ſcale of refinement, the proportion of thoſe ſuperior minds is perhaps, equal to what any other country can boaſt; and I am happy, ſays the author, in bearing teſtimony, that at Rio de Janeiro, refined hoſpitality, elegant taſte, and politeneſs devoid of formality, are the conſpicuous characteriſtics of ſeveral individuals.

tercouse with the English, adopt their customs, even to minuteness; hence, cropped heads, round hats, and half boots, have ceased to be considered a foreign costume. The women wear their waists very short, their bosoms much exposed, and their head-dresses and naked arms covered with a profusion of sparkling stones,* which are of little value here; the ladies, however, as well as the men, seem to prefer attiring themselves *a la mode d' Angleterre*, when it is in their power. An English milliner who stopped here on her way to India, performed greater matamorposes on the external form of some young ladies, than can be equalled in the pages of Ovid. The features of the females can in no instance claim the title of beautiful, and even very few deserve the epithet of pretty; however, their black eyes, large, full, and sparkling, give a degree of brilliancy to their dark complexions, and throw some expressions into their countenances, but it is too generally the mere expression of animal vivacity, untempered by the soft chastising power of tender sensibility. Their eye-brows are finely arched; their eye-lashes long and silken; their hair is long, black, and coarsely luxuriant; and, if we may judge from the frequent application of the fingers, is not always without inhabitants. In their persons, they are unacquainted with that delicate *properté*, from which our country-women derive so large a portion of their power over the other sex, and for which they are conspicuous over all the nations of Europe. Among other habits of the Brasilian ladies, which separately considered, are perhaps trifling, but when combined, form a powerful opposition to the empire of female charms, is that of continually spitting, without regard either to manner, time, or place.

The young ladies who are educated in the convents are permitted to converse even with strangers at the gate, and often shewed their partiality for our countrymen, by the interchange of pocket-handkerchiefs and other trifles. There is something so interesting in the silvery tones of a secluded damsel, when two rows of iron bars intervene to prevent a near approach, something so Pyramus and Thisbe † like, that the heart of a true-born Englishman cannot fail being captivated.

But the iron bars of the convent are not quite so hard as adamant,

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* Topazes, a qua Marines, Amethysts, and Chrisolites, &c.

† " Here Pyramus, there gentle Thisbe strove,
" To catch each others breath, the balmy breeze of love."

OVID. MET.

nor the walls so high so as to render an *escalade* impracticable, and that the watchful eye of the dragon, who guards the Hesperian fruit, has more than once been eluded by British ingenuity or lulled to sleep by Brasilian gold.

In music and singing the Brasilians of both sexes may be said to excel. These are arts peculiarly congenial to luxurious climates, for there the wants of man being supplied by nature almost spontaneously, he has leisure to cultivate the soft impressions which the surrounding scenery creates, and by observing the harmonies of nature, he becomes a poet and musician. Dancing is a very favourite amusement, in which the ladies perform with extraordinary grace; besides national and English country dances, the native dance of the Indians is sometimes performed, the figures and motions of which are very little superior, in point of delicacy, to those of the Otaheitean timoradee.

The estimated proportion of the sexes at Rio is *eleven* women to *two* men; this may be attributed to physical as well as moral causes, for it is a demonstrable fact, that in warm climates more females are born than males; and secondly, the females leading a life of seclusion and temperance, and employed only in domestic offices, are entirely free from the dangers, and but little subject to the diseases which destroy the other sex.

In the females of Brasil, as well as of other countries in the torrid zone, there is no resting time between the periods of perfection and decline; like the delicate fruits of the soil, the genial warmth of the sun forces them to a premature ripeness, and, after a momentary bloom, sinks them towards decay: at fourteen they become mothers, at sixteen the blossoms of their beauty are full blown, and at twenty they are withered like the faded rose in autumn. Thus the lives of three of these daughters of the sun are scarce equal to that of one European; among the former the period of their bodily perfections far precedes that of their mental ones, in the latter they accompany each other hand in hand. In the Brasils the moment a girl is betrothed she becomes subject to all the restraints imposed by the rankling passion of jealousy; and should the absence of her intended husband be unavoidable, previous to the nuptial ceremony, he often causes her to be immured within the walls of a convent till his return. By such suspecions he too often creates the evil he complains of, and then punishes the crime he has provoked; and while he thus becomes the arbiter of his own fate, he accuses nature of causing all his sufferings.

TEMPER OF MIND OF THE PARISIANS.

Were it not a notorious fact, that mankind generally have the irremediable perverseness always to enjoy the future and never the present; and, consequently, should the future actually become the present, to be tired of this enjoyment. If this original sin were not absolutely inherent in all the children of Adam, Frenchmen would be taken for characters more insignificant than all the rest of the inhabitants of the globe; for they are heartily sick of their revolution, and all the results it has produced; and every one of them fervently wishes the return of the good old times.

By accident, nine people, of different stations in life, happened to meet together in the same diligence, or stage-coach: a non-commissioned officer, a farmer, a sexton, a physician, a journalist, an author, a timber merchant, a lawyer, and a jew.

It is a pity, says the *Soldier*, that we should have peace; in war, to be sure, I might have made my fortune, but, as things go, I must remain a serjeant as I am.

Farmer. Why for aught you care, the world might be turned upside down, so you get promotion; I too certainly wish for war, but then my reasons are very different: the price of corn is continually falling, and bread may be had almost for nothing.

Timber-merchant. O Lord, send us but two sharp winters! But Monsieur Lamark's almanac prophesies nothing but fog, rain, and southerly winds. Formerly, indeed, we used to have the frost at eighteen degrees, but now—!!

Lawyer. Thank God we have warm weather! else we poor lawyers must be frozen to death. The number of our fraternity has been so much increased, justices of peace and arbitration offices have been introduced; nay, we are even threatened, with a civil code as in Prussia. Formerly a lawyer could retire from business with an annual income of 40,000 livres.

Physician. Since people have left off letting blood, and take so little diet-drink, it is all over with our art. Vapours and nervous diseases are now quite out of fashion; no pretty woman takes a fancy to swoon, if it were but once or twice a week, to appear interesting; on the contrary, they carlessly run about half naked, and, at the most, only catch a tedious consumption.

Sexton. That is the very thing that makes me desperate; I purchased the situation of sexton in my parish, and relied at least upon ten funerals a week. But I am now ruined.

Physician. Then you cannot blame me; for of my patients one-half generally die every week.

Jew. But we are the worst of all. Every body wants to be a Jew now-a-days. Every house now is a pawn broker's shop, &c. &c The name of Jew, however, is entirely forgotten. Whoever wants money, goes to the first person he chances to fall in with, be he a Christian or a Jew; and both serve him alike. Besides, the term of a majority has been shortened, and young people have various ways of extricating themselves. Under the ancient government we could work four years longer, and that was sufficient to enable us to make hay.

Author. And I, gentlemen, do I sleep upon roses, pray? Do you think that writers abound with milk and honey? I have been writing these twenty years, and only see how my coat looks? I have tried every thing, but nothing would succeed. I had pledged a capital play with my creditors; well, it has been hissed and damned, for there is no taste left. At last I wrote an excellent little work upon the yellow fever, at the time it desolated Cadiz. What happened? No sooner was my book printed than the fever ceased; and the copies lie as heavy as lead upon the shelf. In ancient times, before the art of printing was invented, an author got his price. In the year 1471, Louis XI. paid one hundred golden dollars and twelve marks in silver, for the copy of a bad Arabian book upon medicine. Under Louis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu paid six hundred livres for six verses. Those were good times!

Soldier. Under Charles the Bald, there was a battle near Fonteny, where one hundred thousand men were left dead on the field, and con-commissioned officers were rapidly promoted. Those were good times!

Farmer. In the year 1336, there was so great a famine, that people used to eat up one another, and a cask of flour cost fifty francs. Those were good times!

Physician. In the year 1369, a terrible plague prevailed in Paris, which carried off one hundred and fifty people every day. The physicians could not find time to go their rounds.

Sexton. Nor could the sextons dig graves fast enough. Ay, those were good times!

Lawyer. Before the tribunals were reformed, I had at least ten causes to plead every day, to present petitions, and twenty families stood every morning regularly weeping before my door. Those were good times!

Jew. Before the bankers, brokers, money-changers, pawn-bro-

ker's ſhops, Lombards, &c. came in vogue, we had good times, for we had the diſpoſal of every thing. Then people would take clipt crowns, but now-a-days they weigh every thing.

Timber-merchant. In the year 1709, all the rivers in France were frozen over, all the ſtores of wood were exhauſted. Ah! the excellent times!

Journaliſt. In 1793 and 1794, there were conſpiracies every day, popular inſurrections three or four times a week, ſeven or eight battles a month, maſſacres in every canton, one hundred and fifty revolutionary executions every morning, from fifty to ſixty national decrees, ſpeeches, motions, &c*.

THE FOOL.

The character of the Fool, or Clown, was originally introduced into ſociety to ſupply the want of that freedom in converſation which was unknown to the ſavage manners of our anceſtors. When half the kingdom was in a ſtate of ſlavery, under the elder Plantagenets of the Norman race, and their immediate ſucceſſors; when vaſſalage univerſally prevailed, and Engliſhmen were ſubject to the will of a deſpotic king and his haughty and imperious barons; the trade of war was the principal commerce of all the nations in Europe, and tilts and tournaments their great, and almoſt ſole, amuſement. The ſocial intercourſe, and elegant diverſions, which ſo happily employ both ſexes in this refined age, were then utterly unknown; inſtead of the entertainments of the ſtage, which we now enjoy in its almoſt perfect ſtate, the myſteries and moralities, of which ſome ſpecimens are preſerved in old writers, were the only theatrical ſpectacles exhibited from Richard the Second's days to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Myſtery was the tragedy, and morality the comedy: the latter, perhaps, owed its origin to the clown, or fool, in a motley dreſs, whom

* It is very probable, that this converſation may only have been invented as a joke; but we muſt agree with the author, that "it may paſs for a true parody all over the world." Yet we will venture to aſſert, that ſuch ſentiments as thoſe above quoted are every where to be heard in France, as modern travellers can readily teſtify. The pleaſure which the Pariſſians take in calling to their remembrance the ancient order of things, has probably facilitated, in no ſmall degree, the elevation of the Corſican tyrant to the imperial dignity. Previous to his aſſumption of the throne, nothing was more common, than to beſtow the moſt enthuſiaſtic plaudits at the theatres, on all ſentiments expreſſive of fidelity to kings; and it has of late been cuſtomary, when in ſearch of employment in France, for perſons, as a recommendation, to aſſert, and not unfrequently to prove, that they have deſcended from the ancient nobility.

every noble family in the kingdom entertained as a neceſſary appendage of ſtate and grandeur. Nature will inſiſt upon her rights in ſome ſhape or other; and mirth is ſo congenial to man, that it muſt have a vent. A ſarcaſtic, or perhaps a harmleſs jeſt, from one equal to another, in the rough days of the feudal ſyſtem, would, in all likelihood, have brought about ſerious conſequences, and perhaps ended in a ſingle combat. But kings could not live in their palaces, nor great barons in their caſtles, without ſome inſtrument to excite merriment. They had no wits, indeed, to flatter them; but they had, what men of the moſt refined underſtanding love better, *a fool* to laugh at.

A fellow, dreſſed in a patched coat, guarded with yellow, was hired, at a certain ſalary, to divert the great man and his gueſts. All now was ſafe; for nobody could pretend to be angry with the ſarcaſtic gibes or ſaucy petulancies of a party-coloured hireling; one, too, who was himſelf the butt of the company. The fool treated all alike; the maſter and his gueſts were equally the objects of his ſatirical mirth; and I make no doubt but that a keen-witted fellow would ſometimes revenge the diſgrace of ſituation on his betters, by uttering ſevere ſatire and home truth under the cover of a joke, which no man durſt reſent without being expoſed to the deriſion of the company.

Viola, in Twelfth Night, aptly deſcribes the buſineſs of a fool by profeſſion:

> This fellow is wiſe enough to play the fool,
> And to do that well craves a kind of wit.
> He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
> The qualities of the perſons, and the time;
> And, like the haggard, check at every feather
> That comes before his eye.———

Riccoboni, in his hiſtory of the Italian theatre, deduces the Harlequin and Scapin from the Roman Sannio: "For the Sannio is nothing elſe, he ſays, but our buffoon." To ſupport his argument, he alledges the authority of Cicero, in his book De Oratore: '*Quid enim poteſt tam ridiculum quam Sannio eſſe? Qui ore, vultu, imitandis motibus, voce, denique corpore, ridetur ipſo.*'

Barret, in his Alvearie, ſeems to be of the ſame opinion, with reſpect to the Sannio or fool, as Riccoboni, "*The vice, or geſtor, began the dance—Sannio ſaltationem occepit.*" Our Zanny ſeems to owe his origin to Sannio.

None of our old dramatic writers have made ſuch frequent and happy uſe of this character as Shakſpeare. The immediate predeceſſor of his clown he found in the Moralities, which never

were without a fellow dreſſed in a long coat, a cap on his head with a pair of aſſes ears, and a dagger of lath by his ſide. The ſport between him and his adverſary, the *devil*, was a perpetual ſource of mirth and loud laughter.

Ben Johnſon, and his friends Beaumont and Fletcher, very ſeldom employed this merry agent in their plays. Their claſſical learning placed them, it is ſuppoſed, above the uſe of ſo mean an inſtrument. It may be ſo; but I believe their pieces did not ſucceed the better for their contempt of the public taſte. The ſtage was then in its infancy, nor could the people all at once, be weaned from their baubles, their caps and bells, and party-coloured buffoons.

NATIVE EFFUSION OF ELOQUENCE.

When the ſecret enemies of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, triumphed over that great man, ſo far as to obtain an order from the King, that he ſhould be arreſted at Dover, and brought in irons to London, the meſſengers employed for that purpoſe ſeized on his Lordſhip's perſon, and applied to a blackſmith to make his fetters; when the honeſt ſon of Vulcan broke out into the following exclamation:—

"Doe with me what yea pleaſe, and God have mercy on my ſoule; but as ſure as the Lord lives, I will never make yron ſhackles for him, but will rather die the worſt death that is. For is not this that moſt royal and courageous Hubert, who ſo often hath preſerved England from being deſtroyed by ſtrangers, and reſtored England to England? He who faithfully and conſtantly ſerved his Sovereigne Lord King John, in Gaſcoigne, Normandy, and elſewhere; that he was compelled to eat the fleſh of horſes; whoſe high courage even enemies admired? He, that ſo long defended Dover Caſtle, the Key of England, againſt all the exquiſite ſieges of the French, and by vanquiſhing them at ſea, brought ſafety to the kingdom? What need I rehearſe his excellent doings at Lincoln and Bedford? Let God be judge between him and you, for uſing him ſo unjuſtly, and inhumanly, repaying good with evil; nay, requiting his moſt excellent deſerts with the worſt recompence that can be." As they could not prevail on the blackſmith, they tied the Earl's feet under the horſe's belly, brought him in that manner to the Tower, where he lay for ſome years a cloſe priſoner, and was then diſcharged without being brought to trial.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PARISIANS.

"All arts on earth a ſtarving Frenchman knows,
And bid him go to hell,—to hell he goes*."

At the corners of every ſtreet, you find cunning people, who in every poſſible manner allure paſſengers to announce to them, infallibly, what numbers will be prize in the next drawing of the numerous French lotteries; and ſuch a prophet has always a crowded circle about him. This dirty wheel of fortune, which is made of glaſs, has a hole on the top: the ragged fellow who ſtands behind it, has made a kind of an inſtrument of the back-bone of a gooſe, which he applies to the hole with great gravity, and, almoſt without moving his lips, imitates the ſpeaking of Punch, which ſounds exactly as if ſome little demon were ſitting in the wheel, and addreſſing the auditors. If the curious draw near, the gooſe's bone ſuddenly jumps off, the hole, and the ghoſtly voice invites the by-ſtanders, whoſe hands are already in motion, under the moſt ſplendid aſſurances of drawing the numbers which are to be prizes. Two ſous is the uſual price of all ſuch never-failing prophecies. A little farther, another has a large board with *letters* expoſed. Tell him only your initials, he immediately draws your name from the board, and, in a hole behind it, finds you all you deſire to know. This way of divination has been found too ſimple by a third. Behold that table where all ſorts of neat little figures are driven round by clock-work. At firſt ſight, it does not look at all like the ſanctuary of a lottery prophet: but you will ſoon perceive, that on the middle pole which goes through the table, a zodiac is faſtened over the puppets, in which the months are inſcribed, and which turns round with them. Higher up you behold another circle bearing the ninety numbers. Now only pleaſe to touch with your finger the puppet you think moſt endowed with the gift of ſoothſaying; for inſtance, this Turkiſh

* 'Nothing,' ſays one of our moſt celebrated writers, 'is ſo good a criterion of the general character of a people, as their amuſements:' and this remark is peculiarly applicable to the people of Paris; for no intelligent reader can peruſe the deſcription given by Kotzebue of the amuſements of the Pariſians, without forming an accurate idea of the diſpoſition of the French people. Our author was by no means a ſuperficial obſerver. He reflected deeply on the ſcenes which paſſed before him; and, as himſelf declares, by looking and liſtening at every little crowd, he often picked up a grain of experience to depoſit in his memory, and could not help lamenting, that one of the moſt enlightened nations in Europe ſhould be at the ſame time one of the moſt ſuperſtitious.

emperor, who holds his ſceptre ſo majeſtically high: all the figures immediately begin to run, the zodiac turns round, as do the numbers, and you wait in patience for the reſult. Now the clock-work is run down, the emperor of Turkey ſtands ſtill and points with his ſceptre to the month of Auguſt, exactly above which is No. 78. Can any thing be more natural and certain, than that by taking this number for this month, you will win great ſums upon it? You laugh that people ſhould thus ſeriouſly give themſelves up to children's play. Begging your pardon, is it in fact, doing more than a philoſopher, who, taking his chair, draws up with two demonſtrating fingers the curtain of futurity, as he would unrol a piece of paper?

Let us go farther, and ſee the brilliant inſcription: *The golden chain of fate.* This valuable chain conſiſts of ninety caſes, or wrappers of gilt paper, which are wound on a wheel, like yarn to be unreeled, and turned by a blind man. You chuſe one of theſe paper caſes, the blind man opens it, and the number of it contains again makes your fortune. But ſhould you be abſolutely determined not to make it in the lottery, you will at leaſt be curious enough to learn your future deſtinies, and the paſt likewiſe if you pleaſe. In front of the *Pout Neuf* ſtands a conjuror, who expreſſly announces himſelf to be *privileged by the police*, and who has devoted his talent chiefly to the lottery, as men had much rather win money than look into futurity. At your deſire the ſame perſonage opens you the book of fate for two ſous, and with wonderous fluency of ſpeech, relates to you all that *has* happened and *will* happen. Though twenty people, one after another, different by profeſſion, age, and ſex, ſhould all appeal to his ſkill, it does not put him out of countenance; he ſtares at one after the other, reads in their eyes and whole countenance, ſpeaks to each for at leaſt two minutes, is very grave all the while, makes uſe of the choiceſt terms of language, ſays in about half an hour, (ſo long I imagine I ſtaid,) certainly not the ſame thing twice over, never ſtops or ſtammers, makes a ſlight bow at laſt; aſks for nothing, addreſs thoſe who follow, takes what the preceding drops into his pocket without loooking at it. This man, in any other ſituation, would have been an excellent ſpeaker. The countenances of his conſultors form the moſt diverting part of the ſcene. The utmoſt devotion, perfect reſignation, and firm belief, are deeply impreſſed in every feature. As the man always expreſſes himſelf, particularly relative to the paſt, with ſuch artſul duplicity, he cannot fail, with the help of his ingenious, powers of fancy, to hit the

truth with regard to ſeveral of his hearers. I have often remarked, with what amazement people ſtared at him, and how many a lady turned away with tears in her eyes. Thus the ſame Pariſians who, but a few years ago, carried about the Goddeſs of Reaſon, though only on their ſhoulders, believe in devination, and ſurround by hundreds the firſt pretended prophet they meet.

A Frenchman poſſeſſes an inexhauſtible fund of polite and agreeable terms, which, though every one knows they are unmeaning, yet draws an approving ſmile from all his hearers. There ſtands a fellow twiſting a puppet's coat on his fore-finger, and ſome times letting a little devil peep out, waving his hand briſkly towards heaven, and exclaiming, *there it ſlies!* This flat and ſtale joke he ſeaſons very admirably with a ready account of every thing the little imp will ſee in his flight over Paris: now he ſees the gun-boats on the Seine, of which he adds a pompous deſcription; now a young lady juſt riſing from bed, whom he deſcribes with every poſſible faſcination. Ample as is the matter with which he is furniſhed by his flying devil, (*diable volant*,) copied from the Devil upon Two Sticks, (*Diable Boiteaux*,) ſtill he knows how to change his amuſements in a clever manner."

When the laſt-mentioned orator has made a pauſe, the auditors are attracted to another, who immediately calls out, "Gentlemen, while my neighbour is taking breath, permit me to ſhow you a moſt remarkable experiment." Without waiting for an anſwer, he carries round a box, from which he deſires the people to draw queſtions relative to money, health, love, the conſtancy or inconſtancy of a beloved object, legacies expected, &c. &c. While the queſtion is taking out of the box, the profeſſor of a thouſand arts ſtands at a diſtance, to prove that he needs not to be acquainted with the ſubject of it. Then, upon receiving two ſous in ready caſh, he firſt anſwers the queſtion, and, in the next place, gives a complete character of the enquirer, his temper, his good and bad qualities, and adds ſome good advice reſpecting the regulation of his future conduct; thirdly, and laſtly, he gives the five numbers which will come out at the next drawing; the whole printed on pretty good paper.

I cannot indeed conceive this man, conſidering the expence he is at, can ſtill have ſufficient profit left out of two-pence to ſupport this merry life: this thought frequently occurs to me. Liſten to that man farther on, who offers with a loud voice, and for two-pence, to every paſſengers, the rules of piquet. The little book conſiſts of about two ſheets; and though I cannot ſee any

person who buys a single copy of him, yet I have found him on the same spot for this fortnight, and he still lives.

Let us enter this booth, where the inscription announces a wonder: *He who will not believe, let him come and see.* What pray? —A flea drawing an elephant; a flea conducting a carriage with six horses, carrying ladies and gentlemen; a flea on whose foot a metal ball has been fastened with a golden chain, with which he merrily leaps to and fro. All this is not fiction. A man has really taken the vast trouble to make the elephant, carriage, chains, &c. of gold, so very small, and to fasten them to the flea. But still more ludicrous and more inventive is the artist's producing two flies fighting a duel with the small sword. It is thus contrived: two flies are fastened to two needles, placed perpendicularly behind their wings, so that they keep their six legs stretched out before them. They are fixed very neatly facing each other, and a little ball of cork is then given to each of them in which is fastened a small straw. As soon as this ball touches their feet, they endeavoured to seize it, to hold themselves by: upon this touch the ball keeps moving backwards and forwards, and consequently the straw turns against the enemy. Each party moving in the same manner, the two straws often clash together like two swords; and this constitutes the duel of the flies.

Do you see that jar of oil, bubbling and boiling over a coal fire? The young man who takes it off drinks a hearty draught of the burning contents without distorting a feature, rinses his mouth for a long time with it as if it were fresh water, and spits it out still boiling; he then, with the remainder of the oil in the pot, washes his hands, arms, face, and even eyes, which, however, he shuts. Having been purified by the fire, like the asbestos, he takes a walk, by way of change, with his naked feet upon a piece of red-hot iron, and to refresh himself, he even licks the glowing metal with his tongue. If this poor youth be equally insensible to the flames of love, he is doubly to be pitied. All this is no imposture, but really happens as I have now related; but whether, as some assert, he causes a kind of salamander-ointment to be rubbed into his skin, which is not to be perceived, I shall leave undermentioned.

The next exhibition worthy of notice is that of some Canary-birds upon the Boulevards. One turns a spit, another drives his fellow in a wheel-barrow, a third stands sentry with his gun, sword, and grenadier's cap: a fourth does not stir from his master's shoulder, though he beat the drum loud enough to make one run

away; a fifth fires a canon, the burning cork of which knocks a fixth down fom the table, and leaves him on the ground for dead; and a feventh fits in the very middle of a flaming wheel, as quiet and merry as if perched upon a rofe-bufh in his native ifland.*

THE SUN.

> " Great Source of day! beft image here blow
> Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,
> From world to world, the vital ocean round:
> On Nature write, with every beam, his praife."
>
> THOMSON.

THE fun has been properly reprefented the foul, the animating principle of the fyftem, as it not only produces all the neceffaries of life, but has a particular influence in cheering the mind of man. With refpect to the fyftem to which we belong, the fun is that luminary which enlightens all, and whofe prefence conftitutes day.

In the infancy of aftronomy the fun was reckoned among the planets; but it is now numbered among the fixed ftars. It appears bright and large in comparifon of them,becaufe we keep conftantly near the fun, and are at immenfe diftances from the ftars. A fpectator, placed as near to any ftar as we are to the fun, would fee that ftar as large and bright as the fun appears to us; and to a fpectator, as far diftant from the fun as we are from the ftars, the fun would appear as fmall as the ftars feem to us, divefted of its attendant planets; and, in numbering the ftars, he would reckon it among them.

The fun is about a million times larger than the earth, and is it at the amazing diftance of ninety-five millions of miles from us; fo that a cannon ball, travelling at the rate of eight miles in a minute, would, even, with that velocity, be more than twenty-two years in going from the earth to the fun. But the rays of light, or the indefinitely fmall particles that flow from the fun, travel fo faft, that they are only about eight minutes in comeing to us from that body; in other words, they come with a velocity of about two hundred thoufand miles in a fecond of time.

The fun being evidently the fource of light and heat, was confidered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire. The difcovery of the telefcope, however, furnifhed the means of making a more

* We have only to obferve, that many exhibitions, very curious in their nature, have been here omitted, on account of the refemblance they bear to thofe of our own metropolis, which cannot be faid of what are defcribed in the foregoing pages.

accurate enquiry; and, from the dark ſpots found on many parts of his ſurface, that opinion was quickly known to be ill founded.

A long liſt of ſucceſſive eminent aſtronomers, from Galileo down to the preſent time, has furniſhed us with materials for a more accurate examination of this ſubject; and latter obſervations made, with the aſſiſtance of more perfect and powerful teleſcopes, have determined, that moſt, if not all the ſpots, are excavations in a coat of luminous matter, which environs the ſun's body, and is probably of no great depth.

There have been ſpots on its face ſo large as to be ſeen with the naked eye. In the year 1779, a remarkable one of this kind was diſtinctly viſible, when even the ſun's brilliancy was reduced by a fog, or by guarding the eye with a ſmoked glaſs; through a teleſcope of great magnifying power, it appeared to be divided into two parts; the larger of which was calculated to be thirty-one thouſand miles in length, and both together muſt certainly have extended above fifty thouſand miles.

Dr. Herſchel, whoſe immence teleſcopes gave him ſo great an advantage in the examination of the heavenly bodies, has made the moſt accurate reſearch as to the nature of the ſun. He ſays, "the ſun appears to be nothing elſe than a very eminent, large, and lucid planet, evidently the firſt, or rather the only primary, one of our ſyſtem; all the reſt being truly ſecondary to it. Its ſimiliarity to the other globes of the ſolar ſyſtem leads up to ſuppoſe, that it is moſt probably alſo inhabited, like the reſt of the planets, by beings whoſe organs are adapted to the peculiar circumſtances of that vaſt globe."

It may be objected to the idea of the ſun's being inhabited, that its heat is conſiderable to us, at the diſtance of ninety-five millions of miles, and the ſurface of the globe of the ſun itſelf muſt be ſcorched up beyond all conception. He anſwers this by many ſubſtantial proofs, drawn from natural philoſophy, which ſhow, that heat is produced by the ſun's rays, only when they act upon *a calorific medium*; they cauſe the *production of heat* by uniting with the matter of fire, which is contained in the ſubſtances that are heated; as the colliſion of flint and ſteel will inflame a magazine of gunpowder, by uniting with its latent fire, and bringing the whole into action. But a ſimilar inſtance or two, of the manner in which the ſolar rays produce their effect, will bring this home to our moſt common experience,

On the tops of mountains, and at heights to which the clouds ſeldom reach to ſhelter them from the direct rays of the ſun, we

always find *regions of ice and snow*. Now, if the sun's rays themselves conveyed all the heat we find on the earth, it would, of course, be *hottest* in situations similar to the tops of mountains, where their progress is least interrupted. But those who have ascended in balloons, all confirm the coldness of the upper regions of the atmosphere; and since, therefore, even on the earth, the heat of any situation depends upon the facility with which the medium yields to the impression of the sun's rays, we have only to admit, that on the sun itself, the fluids composing its atmosphere, and the matter on its surface, are of such a nature, as not to be capable of any excessive heat from its own rays*.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE.

Extracted from an authentic Work, published in France, under the title, "Les causes Celebres."

"Two Parisian merchants, strongly united in friendship, had each one child of different sexes, who early contracted a strong inclination for each other, which was cherished by the parents, and they were flattered with the expectations of being joined together for life. Unfortunately, at the time they thought themselves on the point of completing this long wished for union, a man, far advanced in years, and possessed of an immense fortune, cast his eyes on the young lady, and made honourable proposals; her parents could not resist the temptation of a son-in law, in such affluent circumstances, and forced her to comply. As soon as the knot was tied, she strictly enjoined her former lover never to see her, and patiently submitted to her fate: but the anxiety of her mind, preyed upon her body, which threw her into a lingering disorder, that apparently carried her off, and she was consigned to her grave. As soon as this melancholy event reached the lover, his affliction was doubled, being deprived of all hopes of her widowhood: but recollecting, that in her youth, she had been for some time in a lethargy, his hopes revived, and hurried him to the

* Some very ingenious, though laughable, speculations on the nature of the sun, will be found in a work, entitled, "*Morsels of Criticism*," by Edward King, esq. F. R. S. 3 vols published in 1800. The author goes so far as to state his opinion that the sun is the *Heaven* to which the righteous are to be translated. In a volume, published by a clergyman of the sixteenth century, the title of which we cannot recollect, the author, on the contrary, insists that the sun must be *Hell!*

place of her burial, where a good bribe procured the sexton's permission to dig her up, which he performed, and removed her to a place of safety, where, by proper methods, he rivived the almost extinguished spark of life. Great was her surprise at finding the state she had been in; and probably as great was her pleasure, at the means by which she had been recalled from the grave. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered, the lover laid his claim; and his reasons, supported by a powerful inclination on her side, were too strong for her to resist; but as France was no longer a place of safety for them, they agreed to remove to England, where they continued ten years, when a strong inclination of revisiting their native country seized them, which they thought they might safely gratify, and accordingly performed their voyage.

" The lady was so unfortunate as to be known by her old husband, whom she met in a public walk, and all her endeavours to disguise herself were ineffectual. He laid his claim to her, before a Court of Justice, and the lover defended his right, alledging, the husband, by burying her, had forfeited his title, and that he had acquired a just one, by freeing her from the grave, and delivering her from the jaws of death. These reasons, whatever weight they might have in a Court where Love presided, seemed to have little effect on the grave sages of the law; and the lady, with her lover, not thinking it safe to wait the determination of the Court, prudently retired out of the kingdon."

CAT MUSIC.

When Foote first opened the theatre in the Haymarket, amongst other projects, he proposed to entertain the public with an imitation of *cat music*; for this purpose, he engaged a man famous for his skill in mimicking the mewing of cats. This person was called Cat Harris. He not attending the rehearsal of this odd concert, Foote desired Shuter would endeavour to find him out, and bring him with him. Shuter was directed to some court in the Minories, where this extraordinary musician lived. But, not knowing the house, Shuter began a *Cat solo*. Upon this, the other looked out of the window, and answered him with a cantata of the same sort.—" Come along, (says Shuter,) I want no better information that you are the man:—Mr. Foote stays for us:—we cannot begin the *cat opera* without you!"

INTERESTING ANECDOTE OF A CELEBRATED GAMESTER.

"A passion for play is the overthrow of all decorum: the prince forgets his dignity, the woman her modesty, all men their duty; and in this pursuit, certain hours are set apart for ruining and hating one another." ANON.

When I was in Bengal, one day after dinner, *General Ogle's* name happened to be mentioned, and with that respect which ever awaits the memory of a nobleminded man, and a most indulgent parent. His only failing, which, in these fashionable, dissipated times, the fashionable will not call a fault, was his unconquerable attachment to play. I there took an opportunity of mentioning an anecdote respecting the general, which I knew to be authentic.

A few weeks before he was to sail for India, he constantly attended Paine's, in Charles-street, St. James'-square, where he alternately won and lost large sums. One evening there were before him two wooden bowls full of gold, which held fifteen hundred guineas each; and also four thousand guineas in rouleaus, which he had won. When the box came to him, he shook the dice, and with great coolness and pleasantry said,—"Come, I'll either win or lose seven thousand upon this hand, will any gentleman set me the whole? Seven is the main." Then rattling the dice once more, cast the box down, and quitted it, the dice remaining covered. Though the general did not consider this too large a sum for one man to risk at a single throw, the rest of the gentlemen did, and for some time he remained unset. He then said, "Well gentlemen, will you make it up amongst you?" One set him £500, another £500. "Come" says he, while you are making up this £7000, I'll tell you a story." Here he began to relate a story that was pertinent to the moment; but perceiving that he was completely set, stopped short, laid his hand upon the box, saying, "I believe I am set, gentlemen?"—"Yes, Sir, seven is the main." He threw out!* then, with astonishing coolness, he took up his snuff-box, and smiling exclaimed. "Now gentlemen, I'll finish my story, if you please!"†

* For the information of those unacquainted with hazard, it is necessary to state, that to throw out, means, to lose.

† It is no less remarkable than true, that we have amongst us few vices, resulting from the passions, for which we are not indebted to our neighbours on the

This single instance will serve to shew how deep he played, and how deeply rooted was that passion, which at once unnerves both soul and body, and like a rapid torrent, irresistibly hurries a man to inevitable ruin, every preceding night of loses is only a pledge of what may be expected the next. But now men blush not to shake a forest of trees with their elbow, and to burry in their grave of their own destruction an amiable and innocent family.

At this period the general was overwhelmed with debts of honor, and also debts for which I have no epithet. If claims upon a man, contracted at the hazard table only are to be called honorable, surely a debt standing in the ledger of an honest dealer has a more true title to an honorable epithet than any obligation to a dealer in chance.

The general had in his possession, as a dernier resort, a prodigious large diamond ring of one stone, and supposed to be worth

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continent. The habit of gaming has there been prevalent to excess for ages, and to this day is as general as ever.

We learn from Tacitus, that the ancient Germans were wonderfully addicted to games of chance, particularly dice, and pursued it with so much infatuation, that when they had lost every thing they possessed in the world, they would stake their personal liberty; on losing, they suffered themselves to be bound and sold; and this perseverance, he asserts, they called the point of honor—*Ea est in re prava pervicacia, ipsi fidem vocant.*

Amongst the armies of every civilized country, this attractive vice is practised to an enormous extent, and has reduced many an officer of opulence and rank to degradation, and a want of the means of subsistence. Even the best of the French monarchs do not appear to have been exempt from it. Henry IV. of France once lost such a considerable sum of money at play, that it was said to have been sufficient to have retaken Amiens from the Spaniards. His minister, Sully, suffered him to send for it three or four times, and at last he brought it to the king, and spread it all on the table before him. Henry looked at it earnestly for some time, and then turning to Sully, he observed, "I am corrected: I will never again lose any money at gaming as long as I live."

In 1698, Louis XIV. issued an order, forbidding, under pain of death, any individual to keep a gaming table in the camps, or quarters, of the French army; which, for some time, was productive of the best effect.

An anecdote of the duke of York on this subject was mentioned a few years since, which redounds to his credit. While the British army was upon the Continent, an officer who had won a considerable sum of money of another, at hazard, was detected in using foul practices. The loser exhibited a charge against him before the Commander in Chief, who instantly ordered a court of enquiry, when the charge being substantiated, the delinquent was dismissed the service, being declared guilty of scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The Arch-duke Charles, in his late address to the army, (October 1805) particularly exhorts them not to give way to the practice of gaming, which affords an additional proof of its prevalence.

twenty-five thousand pounds. This he had committed for sale: several patterns of it were made in paste, and handed to every diamond merchant in the kingdom and to all others likely to become purchasers. Previous to the day of sale, Count Kelly said to him—general, your ring is too high priced for an individual like me; but I will give you eleven thousand guineas for it. This offer of course was rejected on the reasonable supposition of its selling for £20,000 at least. But on the day of sale, a foreigner examining the ring with great attention, pronounced that there was a capital flaw in it, he made so many other seemingly reasonable objections, as bars to its being a perfect stone, so depriciated the value, and so cooled the zeal of the bidders, that it actually sold for no more than £7000. This sum was of little consequence to him; but he immediately divided it, as far as it went, to the discharge of his debts.

I am now coming to that part of my story, which I think will evince the most exalted and disinterested friendship.

The ship that was to take the general to India was ordered round to Portsmouth, there to wait for, and receive him. General Ogle had appointed a particular friend of mine, Mr. Lambert, his private secretary: as they were stepping into the chaise that was to take them on their way to Portsmouth, the general was arrested for £1300, by Mr Armstrong, sheriff's officer, whose indulgence on that occasion, as far as it consisted with his own safety, was mark'd with singular tenderness and humanity. Had the general been careful, he might have avoided this accident, having had good intelligence that such a business was in embryo; and to the honor of Mr. Paine, he had particularly cautioned him to be careful of his person; and though the general owed him at that time £15000, he said, " Dear Sir, I am so anxious for your safety, that I most ardently press you to remain in my house till you embark, where you shall be accommodated to your wishes—and pray excuse me, accept this of me, till your return from India," putting £200 in bank notes into his hand. The general waved accepting the substance of Mr. Paine's solicitations; nor was his feelings hurt, from the honest, open, sincerity which accompanied the friendly offer.

The embargo laid on the worthy general, by the sheriff of Middlesex, had nearly completed his ruin. Like a man in a state of apathy he knew not what to do. He applied first to one friend, then to another; but soon found it was not easy for a man in durance to raise £1300; and that those are but melancholy moments,

when under constraint, we are waiting for the impulse of friendship.

After two days ineffectual endeavours to extricate himself, government heard of his situation; but so far from assisting him, he had notice, that if his detention was likely to continue many days longer, his services in India must therefore be dispensed with. This was a thunderbolt to him.

Here my friend, Mr. Lambert, his appointed secretary, whose fortunes hung upon the general's, stepped forward to serve him, with that disinterested zeal that must ever stand permanent in the lists of friendship. Without acquainting the general with his intention, animated with the noblest sentiment, and a contempt of his own interest: viewing the critical moment with an eye of enthusiasm towards the interest of his friend, he went to a certain clergyman, and said to him,—"Sir, I have often heard you express a desire to send your son to India."—"Yes, Mr. Lambert, but I find I have not interest to complete my own and my son's wishes, in that respect; nor is my purse consequential enough to command influence that way"—"Can you compass a thousand pounds to serve your son?—"I can, upon any reasonable proportionate view."—"You know that general Ogle is appointed to India?"—"I do; and in such a patron as he, my son's pursuits might be complete, as he is burning to be a soldier."

Here my friend related to him the particulars of the general's delimma, and concluded thus: "Now, Sir, if you will give me £1000, I will relinquish my appointment to your son; he shall embrace my situation and interests with general Ogle." So it was; the money was in twenty four hours paid to Mr. Lambert, with which he liquidated the demand upon his friend, and procured his liberty.

The moment was now so critical with the general, suspecting government either had, or would supersede him, that he repaired instantly to Portsmouth, with the young gentleman, who had not time completely to equip himself for the voyage. When they arrived at Portsmouth, the ship was actually weighing anchor: this left not the shadow of a doubt that she carried out with her a conditional supersedence had he not been so fortunate as to get on board the moment he did.

As I have told the story here, so I was relating it to a numerous company, at my friend Mr. Lambert's table in Calcutta. On the conclusion of it lieutenant Pollard said, Mr. Lewes, though the business you have communicated happened 15,000 miles from hence,

I will vouch for its truth, as I am the person who have now to boast of gen. Ogle's friendship, thro' that untoward circumstance.

In recording it here I think I have done but common justice to my friend; for it is an action, the remembrance of which should not descend to the grave. Acts of Philantropy should never be obliterated nor even one ray of their lustre diminished.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER OF BUONAPARTE, WITH REMARKS ON HIS DESERTS.

Napoleon Bonaparte, saint and apostle of the Gauls, soveriegn of France, and dictator of the Continent of Europe; originally a lieutenant of artillery, afterwards one of the spies of the police of Paris; but, having married the cast-off mistress of his patron in consideration of her fortune, and of a promise of preferment in the army, he became a general, defeated armies always inferior to his own in number; overran Italy by the means of numberless successful frauds; become a hero; revolutionized it, and then became its legislator; committed a thousand military blunders, for which, as a general, he deserved to be *shot*; robbed and massacred its inhabitants, for which he deserved to be *hanged*; promised to revolutionize England in six months, wherein he lied; set off for Egypt at the head of 47,000 choice thieves like himself, to ransack it, and butcher its inhabitants, for which he deserved to be *bow-stringed*; avowed his perjuries, for which he deserved to be put in the *pillory*; contrived to rid the republic of a whole fleet of men of war, for which he deserved the *guillotine*; poisoned his own sick soldier, for which he deserved to be put in a boiling cauldron, conformably to the old statue in such case made and provided; became a Mussulman, for which he deserved to be *circumcised*; murdered his defenceless prisoners, for which he deserved to be buried alive; ran away from his distressed army, for which he deserved to be *put to the halberts*; subverted the constitution he had sworn to observe, and made himself master of France, for which he deserved to be sent among wild beasts; cheated all his former associates, and now lashes his people of slaves with a rod of scorpions, for which he *deserves praise*; made himself president of the Italian republic, for which he deserved *the gallies*; disturbs the peace of Swisserland, for which he deserves to be *drowned* in the lake of Geneva; and the eternal enemy of the British nation, for which he deserves their thanks.

REDICULOUS IMPUDENCE OF A FRENCH DANCING MASTER.

"Get that great gift and talent, impudence,
Accomplish'd mankind's highest excellence;
'Tis that alone prefers, alone makes great,
Confers alone, wealth, titles, and estate."

OLDHAM.

THE following anecdote of folly, insolence, and arrogance, in that celebrated dancer, Le Grand Pitrot, well known throughout all Europe for his superior professional excellence, will be another striking instance, to many which could be related, of the presumptuous self sufficiency of these foreign caperers

This consequential prince of all the skipping, capering, tribe, had the august appellation of *Le Grand* tacked to his parental name. The pride, obstinacy, and merit of this performer, became proverbial at all the courts of Europe, and he took particular care to mark his own character.

At Vienna, he choose to appear only in the last act of a ballet. On the emperor's desire that he should make his *entré* at the end of the first act, he answered the officer, "That men of talent never made themselves too cheap." The monarch instantly left the opera, and the whole court followed his example.

Pitrot, on being informed of this, stepped forward, and, in the face of the whole remaining audience, thus addressed the dancers: "*Mes enfants, nous dansons pour nous mêmes, et non pas pour l'empereur*—."

And it is said, that in his life, he never danced so well. However strange it may appear, the emperor forgave the insult; and, when he understood that Pitrot's engagement was finished, and he, upon the point of departing, he sent this favorite exotic, a gold snuff box, with his picture set round with brilliants*. Pitrot was under the hands of his hair dresser, when a colonel belonging to the emperor's guard delivered him the present. Pitrot took it after a careless manner, looked at it, then pressed his thumb upon the

* We can boast something similar to this in England; for, in 1735, his present majesty's father, the Prince of Wales, made a present of a fine wrought gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds and rubies, in which was inclosed a pair of diamond knee buckles, as also a purse of 100 guineas, to the famous Signor Farinelli.

At Madrid, this singer received annually 10,000 dollars, besides presents and other advantages.

crystal, ad crushed the picture; which done, he gave the box to his hair-dresser, and bade the officer acquaint his master, that that was the way he disposed of baubles, sent him by men he did not think worthy of his friendship; then stepped into his carriage, and just got out of the emperor's dominions time enough to save his head, a party of hussars having been dispatched in pursuit of the fugitive; and the more was the pity, they arrived too late.

He was told of his lucky escape, yet did it not serve to mend his manners in the least; for, in Berlin, the emperor sent to him expressing his desire, that he would resume his station in Vienna; and that, on account of his superior merit, he had forgotten what had passed. "Tell the emperor," said Pitrot, "he knows I am not a fool." The king of Prussia desired him to get up a most magnificent ballet, leaving the expence of it entirely to him. But the charge was so very extravagant, that Frederic remonstrated. But the intriped dealer in *hops* told that bold prince, that the honour of Pitrot was not to be limited by the purses of monarchs; and that the king, in future, might take the trifling part (the charges) upon himself;*

Are you not surprised, my reader, at hearing that such an arrogant scoundrel escaped punishment, in two such arbitrary sovereignties as Austria and Prussia are known to be? Now you shall see a specimen of his behaviour, when in your own duped country.

When he was here as ballet master, in some dispute with Fiorville, he threatened to kick him, if he did not obey his directions. Then turning round, said, "If there is any stupid lord, or gentleman, who, pretending to judge of the merits of a dancer, without knowing how to pull off their hats, shall dare to take your part, Pitrot will prove that he can use his sword as well as his legs." If this outrage on good manners does not serve to work an effectual cure in you, my sensible countrymen, your case must be desperate indeed, and common sense must give you over to mix among the incurable.

In France, at the moment when he was about to begin a dance with the sister of Madame du Thé, the father of the late Duke of Orleans whispered to her, that he should sup with her; Pitrot

* In 1774, Gabrielli was in Petersburgh; previous to her engagement by the Empress, she was at Milan: the price she demanded was 15,000l. sterling per annum, besides a house and carriage; nor would she take less. She was remonstrated with on the unreasonableness of so enormous a salary; and to induce her to make some abatement, they assured her that a field-marshal had no more. "If that be the case," she said "I would advise all her majesty's field-marshals to sing."

heard him, and told the lady, that he was resolved to supplant the duke. The lady modestly told him, that his highness would give her a hundred *louis d'ors.* "Well," replied Pitrot, "I will give you a thousand." On her expressing her doubts, he laid his hand on his breast, and replied, "You shall have them, *foi de Pitrot*;" and the next morning he kept his word.

This eccentric man, of whom a great variety of anecdotes of this nature might be related, after being reduced, by acts of imprudence, to the utmost necessity, when Le Picq went to Russia, was intrusted with all his schools, which brought him in eight hundred pounds a year! Emerging from wretchedness, on a sudden, to a state of affluence, he launched immediately into his usual manner of living, which imprudence obliged him, in three years, to quit the kingdom; but he has since returned, and is, at this moment in Calais, without even a coat to cover him! A stranger reverse of fortune, for a man, whose establishments in Prussia, Vienna, Russia, France, &c. &c. were more like those of sovereign princes than a ballet master. For example, when at Vienna, his equipage was superb in a most extravagant degree; he always had three servants behind his berlin, in the richest liveries, and a running footman preceding him. When he was established in Le Picq's school, he hired two furnished houses, in each of which he kept a female friend, with a carriage a piece for the accommodation of the fair ones.

A SUBSTANTIAL MEAL.

A YOUNG man, boasting of his health and constitutional stamina, very lately, in the hearing of Wewitzer, the player, was asked to what he chiefly attributed so great a happiness? "To what, Sir?—to laying in a good foundation, to be sure. I make it a point, Sir, to eat a great *deal* every morning."—"Then I presume, Sir," remarked Wewitzer, "you usually breakfast in a *timber* yard."

PHYSIOGNOMY DECEITFUL.

A Gentleman presenting familiarly, Mr. Penn, the pedestrain, to a lady of his acquaintance: "Madam", said he, "this is the queer Penn, that walked against Danvers Butler, and he is not so great a fool as he looks to be."—"Madame," answered Penn, "there lies the difference between him and me."

MEMOIR OF ALEXANDER THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Alexander the 1ſt, upon whom the eyes of all nations are at preſent turned, as toward the barrier of Gallic ambition, the avenger of the wrongs and reſtorer of the liberties of Europe; was born on the 23d of December, 1777. At the age of ſixteen he was united to Louiſa, Princeſs of Baden Durlach*, two years younger than himſelf. Of this marriage there has been no iſſue.

The dynaſty of this Prince is not, in hiſtoric records, to be retraced further than the reign of Ivan or John Baſilides, about 1450; before whoſe time the country was little known, and ſtill leſs regarded. The imperial chronology commences A. D. 1462; ſince which period, Ruſſia has been gradually riſing in the European ſcale of nations, in a way the moſt honourable, by the introduction of the arts and the extention of their concomitant civilization.

To the genius of one man (Peter the 1ſt) this immenſe empire owes its preſent proſperity. Catherine the IId appears to have poſſeſſed a genius ſimilar to that of her illuſtrious precurſor. Extenſive, nay extravagant, in all her ideas, ſhe had conceived the gigantic enterpriſe of chaſing the Turks from Europe, tearing down the Creſcent from the ſeven Towers, and planting the Croſs on the walls of Conſtantinople.

The character of her ſon Paul, like an inſcription upon the pediment of political eminence, has, as is uſual, been the ſubject of the moſt extravagant praiſe, and the moſt liberal cenſure. At the beginning of his reign mild, generous, and benevolent; at the cloſe of it auſtere and capricious.† Yet we contemplate even in his extravagancies the emanations of a brilliant, but erratic, mind. This unfortunate Prince expired in the night of the 23d of March, 1800.

The ſucceeding day Alexander was proclaimed Emperor of all

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* Conformable to the canons of the Greek Church, this Princeſs took the names of *Elizaveta Alexievna*. In the ukaſe which annouaced the birth of Alexander, his ſtile is ordered to be, " His Impérial Highneſs the Grand Duke *Alexander Pavlovitch.*

† The very extraordinary challenge, written as it appears, by Kotzebue, under his direction, has been perhaps, more cenſured then it deſerves; for, though extraordinary, it is by no means ſingular. It will be recollected, that trial by ſingle combat, recognized by Homer was hence the *Law of Nations*. The challenge of Paul, upon the baſis of ancient cuſtom, breathes the ſpirit of romance, recals the age of chivalry, and in ſtrong colours exhibits a mind, not only deeply tinctured with the heroiſm, but fully impreſſed with what appeared to him the juſtice of the propoſal,

the Russias. The first acts of his political existence were, the issuing several popular ukases. One of these, in particular, revived and confirmed all the regulations of the Empress Catherine for the encouragement of the arts, literature, and commerce: others revoked several acts of his late father, and restored a great number of British seamen, who had suffered incredible hardships, to liberty.

At the general pacification obtained by the treaty of Amiens, (1801.) Russia, it appears, had stood unhurt during the violent concussions of Europe Like Pallas, she had only occasionally displayed her arms, and hovered over the ensanguined fields. If, in the latter years of his reign, the Goddess fled from the father, in the earlier she acted as a Mentor to the son.

The genius of Peter the Great seemed again revived in Alexander. His first care was to endue his government with stability, by the removal of feudal prejudices. Those impolitic distinctions which had in all nations operated against commerce, in Russia fled before the energy of his talents. Too liberal in his sentiments to wish to reign the despot of the North, he insured his power by sharing it with the Senate.

On the renewal of the war, Alexander determined, at the hazard of his life, to endeavour to reanimate the drooping spirit of the House of Austria, borne down by a long series of sinister events, and driven by treachery to the verge of annihilation.

He seized this opportunity to visit the King of Prussia; and, perhaps, like the heroes of the ancient world, these Monarchs, to secure their countries from the insidious, the predominating influence of all-pervading France, might, as has been stated, upon the tomb of Frederick the Great, vow a permanent attachment to each other; an attachment which now interposes to rescue Prussia from destruction.

In the conflict that commenced the 2d of December, 1805, and continued three days, this young hero "fleshed his maiden sword." Inspired with the spirit of his illustrious ancestor at the battle of Pultowa, he placed himself in the front of danger: he rode through the thickest ranks, exclaiming, "Victory or death!" and had a horse shot under him.

That the fatal armistice which ensued paralysed the exertion of Russia, and rendered the heroism of Alexander unavailing, will, perhaps, be lamented by nations yet unborn; the subsequent humiliation of Prussia is, we fear, but *one link* of the chain of misfortunes arising from the infidelity of some members of the Germanic Body, and the consequent indecision of its Head.

The events which have, in rapid succession, followed, (which have, indeed, been already recorded in our pages,) it is unnecessary here to repeat; we, therefore, gladly relinquish our political pens, to take up our domestic, and view the Hero whom we have, though faintly, endeavoured to celebrate, seated with his Empress, to whose virtues no literary efforts can do sufficient justice, in their capital, and surrounded by their Court; which is to consider them in the light of the friends, the patrons, and the protectors of their people.

"Alexander," says Mr. Carr, in his late splendid work*, "is about twenty-nine years of age; his face is full, very fair, and his complexion pale; his eyes blue, and expressive of that beneficent mildness which is one of the prominent features of his character. His person is tall, lusty, and well proportioned; but being a little deaf, to faciliate his hearing he stoops; his deportment is condescending, yet dignified In the discharge of his august duties, he displays great activity and acuteness, but without show and bustle; the leading features of his mind are sound discretion and humility. He is so much an enemy t parade, that he is frequently seen wrapped in his regimental cloak, riding about the capital alone, upon a little common *droshka*. In this manner he has been known to administer to the wants of the poor. It is his wish, if he should be recognized in this state of privacy, that none will take off their hats; but the graciousness of this desire puts the heart in the hand, as it uncovers the head. I have many times seen him in a chariot perfectly plain, of a dark olive, drawn by four horses, driven by a bearded coachman, a common little postillion, and attended by a single footman."

To this whole length portrait of the Emperor, Mr. Carr, the delineator, adds this *miniature* likeness of the Empress.

"The face of the reigning Empress," he observes. "is very sweet and expressive; her person is slight but very elegant, and of the *usual* height of her sex; she is remarkably amiable, and diffident even to shyness. Her mind is highly cultivated, and her manners soft, gracious, and fascinating

"Although the Emperor has never visited England, he is as perfectly acquainted with its character and manners, as he is with its language. He is very much attached to the English, a nunber of whom have settled in the Empire, and have formed under the auspices of Government a sort of Colony."

* Viz. "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic." Published 1805.

It appears, that according to the *relaxations* of the Greek Church, Sunday is, at Petersburgh, a day of great hilarity and festivity. However, splendour is chiefly manifested after the divine service is over; we suppose in the forenoon. In Moskow, formerly prayers and ablutions used to commence after sun-set on Saturday evening, and the church service continue nearly all day on Sunday. At present the Parade is said to have become a point of considerable attraction to the travellers. It begins at ten o'clock in that great area which is between the winter palace and the magnificent crescent.

"The men," says Mr. C., "amounted to four thousand, and presented a very noble and martial appearance. Their uniform consisted of a round hat, with only a rim in front and green feather: a short green coat buttoned tight round the body, and white duck breeches cut very high, so that no waistcoat is necessary.

"The Emperor came from the palace mounted on a beautiful grey charger, attended by two or three officers. He wore an amazing large cocked hat, fastened under the chin by a black leather strap, and buttoned. The rest of his dress was a short coat of dark olive green, decorated with a small star, and the Cordon blue; white leather breeches, and high military boots, with very long projecting spurs. Upon this occasion there is always a great concourse of the commonalty, and a great muster of officers to pay their respects to the Emperor, who rode at an easy canter down the line.

"As he passed, I was much surprized to hear each company salute him with deep toned voices; and highly gratified when I was informed, that the salutation was—*Good day to our Emperor!* Upon his return, he alighted, and took his station in the centre, when the regiments passed the Emperor (who stood uncovered all the time) in open order, the band playing, and officers saluting. As the Imperial colours passed, (which time, or war, or both, had reduced to a few shreds of silk,) all the officers and spectators bowed. As the last company was marching off the ground, a lane was formed to the palace, through the people, who gazed upon this young Emperor with enthusiastic delight."

The Court of Petersburgh is said to be not only highly polished, but highly agreeable; a chastened freedom of manners prevails. The affability of the Emperor and Empress to the higher, and their benignity to the lower orders, have endeared Alexander and his illustrious consort to every class of their subjects. They reign in the hearts, they assimilate with the affections of a grateful

people, whose ancestors have left them traditional traits of the miseries they endured under the iron gripe of savage depotism, sufficient to make them form the the mental contrast, and to congratulate themselves upon their present happy situation.

The brothers and sisters to the Emperor are,

1. Constantine Cæsar, Grand Duke of Russia, born 8th May, 1779, married 26th Feb. 1796, to Anne Feodoreryone, formerly Princess Julia Ulrica, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfield.

2 Great Duchess Maria Paulowna, born 15th Feb. 1786, married Aug. 3, 1804, to Charles Frederic, Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar.

3. Great Duchess Catherine Paulowna, born 21st May, 1788.

4. Anne Paulowna, born 18th Jan. 1795.

5. Nicholas Paulowna, born 2d July, 1796.

6. Michael Paulowitsch, born 8th Feb. 1798.

ANOTHER MISERY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Sitting down in a strange barber's shop to be shaved—Lathered with strong yellow soap, the brush as large as a painter's—The barber, instead of using his fore-finger to lather the upper lip, sweeping away with his detestable brush over mouth and all; finally preventing the possibility of breathing, by completely filling up the orifices of your nostrils with the cursed soap-suds—To conclude the whole, upon opening your mouth to remonstrate with the filthy fellow, receiving the brush, and all its appurtenances, plump into it.

Apollonian Wreath.

"ALL THE TALENTS."

"All the Talents" are out—and what must they do?
Drink, dance, or amuse them at peep'bo?
Or meet at Lord GRENVILLE's, who looks mighty blue,
And "sing him a song of Placebo?"

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE HYMENEAL RING.

Hail! thou magic circling charm!
  Thou sweetest pledge of Love and Joy!
May stern Misfortune ne'er thee harm,
  Or Hymen's envied bliss destroy!

Ah Hymen! crown this happy pair,
  And still encrease their virtu'ous love;
Drive from their breasts corroding care
  And make them emulate the Dove.

Let every morning Sun dispense,
  Approving smiles upon their Bed;
And bliss connubial fill each sense,
  While in their steps, their Cherubs tread.

And when stern Death, his fearful dart
  Upwields, and strikes the fatal blow;
May mild Religion, kind, impart,
  That joy its vot'ries only know.

Madras, Sept. 8, 1807. F.

AN AMICUM SHERIDANUM.

" Deliciæ SHERIDAN Musarum, dulcis Amice!
" ————————seuve mimum convivia rident,
" Æquevocosque sales spergis, seu ludere versu
" Males; dic SHERIDAN."————————SWIFT.

Possess'd of every loaf and fish,
With " Butter in a lordly dish,"
And cramm'd with all their hearts could wish,
So that their dogs grew fat with crumbs;
What could induce your Treasury chums
To kick the benches from their b—— ?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

Some of the Gentlemen were poor;
Lived by their wits——a scanty store,
Till GRENVILLE ope'd the Treasury door;
No longer there, they toast their noses,
Or slumber on the Bed of Roses
With the—is't thus this Drama closes?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

In evil hour 'gainst Mother Church,
HOWICK prepar'd a rod of birch,
And would have left her in the lurch;
But (Heaven be prais'd!) *our Faith's defender*
Drove from his Councils this *pretender*;
Must thou thy Threasurership surrender?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

Though GRENVILLE *gorg'd* may shut his jaws,
Or suck nutrition from his paws,
His Hangers-on have craving maws,
They now must starve or live like Tartars;
And though the Pope may stile them martyrs,
Will that make up for loss of quarters?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

What is the Church of Rome to thee?
Her discipline would ill agree
With "tipsy dance and revelry;"
Penance you practis'd long enough,
Do not our rites suit Blue and Buff?
Better than Fasts and lenten stuff?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

If thou hast listed in this brawl,
And run thy head against a wall,
PETER will cost thee more than PAUL;
Why on thyself this mischief bring?
Had it not been a wiser thing
To have join'd the cause of Church and King?
Dic, SHERIDAN.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

THE HALL OF MIRTH.

See! the gladd'ning eye of Joy,
Enliven all the ſcene;
Then let us well our Life employ
And ſpurn deteſted ſpleen.

The ſprightly pipe and tabor call,
Be happy while you may;
Let joyous laughter fill this Hall,
To celebrate the day.

May joy and glee for ever reign
To glad the happy place;
And ſee; fat Laughter's roſy train,
Begin the jocund Race.

No buſy tongue of Scandal here,
Shall interrupt our bliſs;
The harmleſs gibe —the pleaſant jeer,
Will tempt the honied kiſs.

Then join hand in hand,
Ye jolly gay band,
The ſweets of this Life e'er enjoy;
And while here we ſtay,
We'll moiſten our Clay
And drink, and ſtill court the blind Boy.

See Momus advance!
Our joy to enhance;
The ſong and the Glee now prepare
In ev'ry broad face
Blythe happineſs trace
For this is no place for ſtern care.

Then be jolly while you may,
This is Momus' Holiday;
Quirks and jokes let loose around,
Trip it lightly on the Ground.

Madras, Sept. 18, 1807. F.

FOR THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

LETHARGY.

Hateful Sloth, ah! spare my mind,
Avoid my happy Cot;
Here, Demon! thou wilt ever find,
Content, and peace, I wot,

Thy snail-like influ'nce spreads around
The Victim's heart a chain;
In him, no energies are found
For energy—is pain!

Ah leave me fiend!—thy efforts cease;
Yet, while I beg, I feel
Slow lethargy, alas!—encrease
And o'er my senses steal.

'Tis India's Clime o'erpow'rs my soul,
My eyes avoid the Light
Alas! I bow to thy controul
And sink from day to night. !

Madras Sept. 18, 1807. F.

INSCRIPTION
ON A NATURAL GROTTO, NEAR A DEEP STREAM.

Health, rose-lip'd cherub, haunts this spot:—
She slumbers oft' in yonder nook:—
If in the shade you trace her not,
Plunge—and you'll find her in the brook!

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

MADRAS,—SEPTEMBER 28, 1807.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, September 11, 1807.

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate William Petrie, Esq. to the appointment of provisional Governor of Fort St. George, it is accordingly notified that in pursuance of the orders of the Honorable Court, the duties of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies, have devolved to William Petrie, Esq.

On the 12th instant the Civil, Naval, and Military Servants of the Honourable Company, with the principal Inhabitants of Madras, assembled at an early hour in Fort Square, for the purpose of hearing the proclamation read, appointing the Honourable WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George.

The whole of the Troops in Garrison, formed into a square, were paraded under the command of the Senior Officer present.

Shortly after six o'clock, the Honourable the Governor, escorted by his Body Guard, arrived at the Fort Square Gate, where he was met by the principal Inhabitants, and from thence proceeded to the Veranda of the Government House.

At half past six, the Governor preceeded by the Chief Secretary to Government, and attended by the Company present, descended to the Square, where he was received by the Troops under arms with the usual honors, the Bands of the Fort and his Majesty's 94th Regiment, playing "*God save the King.*"

On the Company reaching the square, the Chief Secretary to Government read the Proclamation, under a salute of nineteen Guns from the Garrison and three vollies of Musquetry from the Troops assembled.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Town Major came forward and presented the Keys of the Garrison—which were immediately returned by the Honorable the Governor to Major Barclay.

The Honorable the Governor has beeen pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain Warren of his Majesty's 33d Regiment, and Captain

Brown, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aids de Camp, and

Captain Morrison of the Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor.

On Thursday morning the 17th Instant the Honorable WILLIAM PATRIE, Esq. accompanied by the Members of Council, and attended by his Staff, the Chief Secretary to Government, and the Town Major of Fort St. George, paid a visit to his Highness the Nabob at Chepauk Palace—The entrance and departure of the Honorable the Governor, were announced by salutes of nineteen guns.

His Highness returned the visit of the honorable the Governor, on Saturday the 9th inst. He was received with the usual honors by the troops in garrison; and a royal salute was fired from the battery, on his Highness' arrival and departure.

Tuesday the 22d inst. being the anniversary of the Coronation of his Majesty, the same was announced by a royal salute at 12 o'clock by the Fort, and by his Majesty's ships in the roads.

Lieutenant General HAY MACDOWALL, arrived at the Presidency on the 12th inst. and was received with the usual Salute from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *17th September*, 1807.

The Honoroble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint *Lieutenant General* HAY MACDOWALL to Command in Chief the Army of this Presidency, and it is directed that all Returns be accordingly made to Lieut. General Macdowall.

On the 15th instant His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt, paid a visit to His Highness the Nabob—Salutes of 17 guns were fired on the General's entrance and departed from the Gardens of Chepauk palace.

On the evening of the same day, his excellency embarked on board the Honorable Company's Ship Walpole Captain Sandilands, for Calcutta. A Salute of 17 guns from the Garrison announced the General's leaving the shore, and a like Salute from the Walpole, his arrival on board the Honorable Company's Ship.

On the 22d instant arrived an Express from Bombay with heads of Intelligence from Constantinople to the 30th June, 1807.

Dantzic had fallen, and its Garrison consisting of 14,000 Prussians and 6000 Russians made prisoners.

The hostile armies in Prussia continued separated up to the end of May, by the river Passerge—A battle was daily expected, notwithstanding that both parties had accepted the mediation of Austria.

Sweeden had figned a feparate Armiftice with France.

Sir Arthur Paget appointed Ambaffador to the Ottoman Porte.

The Turkifh army had croffed the Denude, and the Ruffians were concentrating themfelves in Moldavia.

Extract of a letter from Conftantinople, dated the 30th of June, 1807.

"You muft have heard that Alexandria is in the hands of the Englifh, who alfo attempted to get poffeffion of Rofetta, but were repulfed with the lofs 12,000 men killed and wounded—New reinforcements were expected from Sicily.

"Dantzic furrendered on the 23d of May. An Englifh Corvette laden with Ammunition was captured in the harbour.

"Silefia is conquered with the exception of Glates and Neiffa, which cannot hold out much longer.

"The French Head-quarters are at Fiekenftein, the Ruffian at Allenftein on the Alla.

"The Servians oppofe the Pacha of Bofnia—Belgrade fell into their hands fome time fince.

"The Ruffian fquadron under Admiral Sceniawin blockades the Dardanelles as well as the Port of Smyrna—The Turkifh fleet is within the Dardanelles to prevent a hoftile fleet from forcing the paffage a fecond time, and all the batteries have been put in the beft ftate of defence."

The Revolution which has placed Sultaun Muftapha on the Ottoman Throne was effected with the greateft order and tranquillity.

On the 20th inftant arrived the honorable Company's fhips Worcefter, captain Wood, and United Kingdom, captain D. Efterre, from London the 4th March and St. Helena, the 2d July.

Mr. H. Green, cadet for Madras, is the only paffenger on the United Kingdom.

The Worcefter brings no paffengers.

The only intelligence we have learnt is that all the homeward bound fleet, under convoy of his majefty's fhip Concorde, had arrived at St. Helena, except the Ganges, captain Harington, which foundered off the Cape—The captain, officers, paffengers and crew, we are happy to find, were all faved by the boats of the Earl St. Vincent.

Governor Paton, was not expected to be recalled from St. Helena.

On Wednefday evening, the 22d inftant an Overland Defpatch was received from England, bringing London papers to the 26th of April and private letters to the 28th of that month—the moft material Extracts from which we fubmit to our Readers.

LONDON.—April 26.

On Wednesday the Deputation of the Corporation of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen, the Recorder, Sheriffs, and twelve Commoners, presented their address to his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace, which was as follows:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach the Throne with our warmest and most unfeigned gratitude for the dignified and decided support and protection recently given by your Majesty to the Protestant Reformed Religion, as by law established; and for the firm and constitutional exercise of your Royal Prerogative to preserve the independence of the Crown.

"Deeply sensible, as your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London at all times are, of the great and substantial blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's paternal Government, we should justly incur the imputation of criminal indifference, as the first municipal body in your Majesty's dominions, were we lightly to consider the scrupulous regard and fervent zeal which have invariably guided your Majesty for the preservation of our religion, laws, and liberties, more particularly at this interesting conjuncture, or silent to withhold our loyal acknowledgments due to the best of Kings, for his wise and steady resolution to secure inviolate our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

"We contemplate, Sire, with the warmest affection, and most proud veneration, the exercise of those unextinguishable principles in the Royal Breast, which protect in every situation the religious interests of your People, and provide for the happiness and freedom of posterity, by guarding the Protestant Succession in your Majesty's Royal House on the Throne of the United Kingdom.

"Your Majesty's faithful Citizens of London feel it no less their pride and exultation, than their bounden and indispensible duty, to express the sentiments of satisfaction which animate their hearts, at the wise and dignified measures pursued by your Majesty, in securing the glorious independence of the Crown as one of the three estates of our well-tempered and invaluable Constitution.

"That your Majesty may be long spared to us by an over-ruling Providence, and that the people of this land may be long sensible of the blessings of your Majesty's most auspicious Government in the protection of every thing dear to them, is the ardent prayer of your Majesty's loyal Citizens of London.

Signed by order of the Court,
(Copy.) "HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction, the assurances you give me of your concurrence in those principles which have governed my conduct on the late important occasion.—It has ever been my object to secure to all description of my

subjects, the benefits of religious toleration; and it affords me particular gratification to reflect, that during my reign these advantages have been more generally and extensively enjoyed than at any former period. But, at the same time, I never can forget what is due to the security of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of my dominions, connected as it is with our Civil Constitution, and with all those blessings which, by the favour of Providence, have hitherto so eminently distinguished us among the nations of the world."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hands.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, April 27, 1807.

Their Lordships met a little before 3 o'clock, the Commons with their Speaker soon afterwards appeared at the Bar when the Royal assent by Commission was given to one public and one private Bill. The Commissioners present were the Lord Chancellor, Lords Walsingham and Hawkesbury.

PROROGATION.

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the following Speech to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the part of the Commissioners.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you that his Majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of an intermission of the sitting of Parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business to close the present Session; and, that his Majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal for proroguing the Parliament.—We are further commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his People, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection. His Majesty feels that in resorting to this measure under the present circumstances, he at present demonstrates in the most unequivocal manner his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted, and affords his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogative of his Crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his Kingdom and to the Security of the constitution."

"His Majesty directs us, to express his entire conviction that after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman Catholic subjects they in common with every other class of his people must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally and promote impartially the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his Majesty's name, for the Supplies which you have furnished for the public service. He has seen, with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the present year, those large but necessary expences for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burden of additional taxes.

"His Majesty has observed with no less satisfaction, the inquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy; and he trusts that the early attention of a new Parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of those important objects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you, that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony, and good will amongst all classes and description of his people.

"His Majesty trusts that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his Majesty to conduct to an honorable and secure termination the great contest in which he is engaged.

After which the Lord Chancellor said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's Name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday, the 13th day of May next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

For a considerable time before the Speaker came to to the House, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod waited for him behind the bar. The Speaker came precisely at five minutes past three o'clock, and the Deputy Usher then retired to the outside of the door. Prayers being read as usual, the Speaker immediately proceeded to count the House, but, before he had counted four, the Deputy Usher knocked at the door and entered. The Speaker immediately took the Chair, the Black Rod, according to Parliamentary usage, dispencing with the necessity of the usual numbers requisite to form a House. The Deputy Usher then in the usual form summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear the Commission for prorogation read. The Speaker, attended by most of the Members present, proceeded to the House of Peers. He returned in about twenty minutes, read the speech at the table, according to the usual custom, and retired. [For the Speech see the report of the Lords.] With this was closed the first Session of the third Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

BATTLE OF PRUSSIAN EYLAU.

Report transmitted by his Excellency the General in Chief, Baron Bennigsen, *of the Battle of Prussian Eylau.*

"Koningsberg, *March* 25, 1807.

"On the 25th of January (6th February) I broke up from Landberg with my army, which was only 70,000 strong, as several detachments had been made. The French army, consisting of the five corps of marshals Angereau, Soult, Murat, Davoust, and Ney, which were joined in the evening by Bernadotte, amounted to 90,000 men, and followed me very close, continually engaging my rear, which consisted of the brigades of general

Marcoff, Bagavouſt, and Barckley De Tolly, under the command of prince Bagrathion.

"When I had arrived at Pruſſian Eylau, I ordered my army to take a poſition at a ſmall diſtance behind the town, and directed the rear to maintain againſt the enemy its appointed poſt, to protect the march of my heavy artillery, which I had been obliged to diſpatch a conſiderable detour, partly to avoid ſome roads almoſt impaſſable, and partly to facilitate the march of my columns. At the ſame time I cauſed the town of Pruſſian Eylau to be occupied by general Barkley De Tolly, and detached a few regiments of the 8th diviſion to ſupport the rear. The reinforcement enabled general Markoff to take a ſtrong poſition, and to erect a battery. The enemy did not delay following general Markoff; and ſending their light troops forward, they marched three ſtrong columns againſt the heights occupied by general Markoff—The latter ſent his ſharp ſhooters to meet the enemy, and cannonaded their columns with grape ſhots; but as this was not ſufficient to ſtop their progreſs, the regiments of Pſkoff and Sophie charged the enemy with fixed bayonets, and diſperſed one column. The ſecond column was overthrown by the regiment of St. Peterſburgh dragoons, and almoſt annihilated; and the third column was deſtroyed by the fire from our artillery, under the command of the brave colonel Jermaloff. The enemy next began to cannonade our line, and to march againſt it in four columns, whilſt a fifth column directed its march againſt our left wing, with an intention to take its flank. As the regiments of Pſkoff and Sophie were too weak to meet this charge, they received orders to fall back; and in their ſtead, the regiment of Moſcow grenadiers, the 21ſt Chaſſeurs, ſupported by the regiment of Body Cuiraſſiers, the regiments of Kargopol and Ingermanland dragoons, and Elizabethgrod Huſſars, came to an attack. The four regiments of cavalry, charged the enemy's cavalry, which was going to outflank our right wing, and killed a number of his men. The batteries of the 2d diviſion kept the enemy at bay on our left wing; and the regiment of Iſum Huſſars charged the enemy in this quarter with great ſucceſs.

"The enemy, though beat off at every point, continued to receive reinforcements from all ſides, and threatened to cut off our moſt advanced troops. I therefore ordered the latter to retreat; and conſequently they, as well as the 8th diviſion, retreated immediately through Pruſſian Eylau (as afterwards the whole of our rear,) and joined the main body, which ſtood drawn up in the following manner:

" The 5th, 7th, 8th, 3d, and 2d divisions formed two corps, the second of which was disposed in a single column; the 4th and 14th divisions composed the reserve. The right wing commanded by lieutenant-general Toutschkoff; the centre, by lieutenant-gen. Baron Sackens; the left wing, by lieutenant-general Count Ostermann; and the whole of the van, by prince Bagrathion. The whole of the cavalry, under the command of lieutenant general prince Gallitzin, covered both wings, though a part thereof was within the line. The heights, situated before my front, were occupied by our batteries. General Barckley De Tolly, and the horse artillery of colonel Jermaloff, which had covered the retreat of the rear, were still in Prussian Eylau; but the enemy soon advanced upon the town in such force, that general Barckley, notwithstanding he performed miracles of bravery, was obliged to cede to superior numbers, and to retreat. As soon as I perceived this, I sent the 4th division to support him. It marched in three columns, overthrew all that opposed it, and retook the town by assault. The enemy suffered a very considerable loss in this attack, notwithstanding they had planted some cannon in the streets, and were firing upon us on all sides from the windows General Barckley received a severe wound in the arm on that occasion.

" When at the approach of night, the enemy entirely ceased firing, I withdrew all the troops from the town, with an intention to collect my whole force on the other side, and to prepare for a general attack the next day; and in order to be secure from any nocturnal alarm, I placed the 4th division, reinforced by the regiment of Archangel, between the town and the army, whilst the detached corps of general Barckley drew close to the left wing of general Bagavoust.

" On the 27th January (8th February), at five in the morning, I formed two columns in the middle of my position, and charged the lieutenant-general Ductoroff with the command of the same; I placed the third column (consisting of the division of general Count Kameinsky) on my left wing; and the brigade of general Marcoff filled the vacuity which was left in my line, from the 7th division being disposed in a column.

" At break of day the enemy advanced through the town and I sent some regiments of Chasseurs to meet them. At the same time I observed several columns of the French between the town and the height to the right thereof, upon which the enemy had some batteries, which, as well as the column, menaced my centre. I immediately caused my batteries to be pointed at the enemy's artil-

lery, as well as at the troops defiling from the town, whereby the French columns were forced to halt.

"In another quarter, the French cavalry, which had attacked general Toutschkow on his right, was thrown back by the fire from the artillery of Count Sievera. The enemy endeavoured to make himself master of a village situated before our right wing, and seemed to menace our right flank with a large force; but I succeeded in dislodging him very soon from the said village, by the 24th regiment of the Chasseurs and some other sharp shooters. In the mean while we saw several fresh columns of French guards arriving through Prussian Eylau, which were going to attack my right wing and centre. General Toutschkoff immediately ordered the major general De Fock to advance with his brigade, which (being supported by two regiments of dragoons) charged the enemy with the bayonet, drove him back and killed a number of men, whereupon the enemy retreated in the greatest confusion, leaving eight pieces of cannon behind him. General Zapolsky, who, at the command of general Ductoroff, expanded with one of the columns of reserve, which were placed behind the centre, received the enemy with a well directed fire of musquetry, so that the latter was compelled to give way, and without allowing the enemy time to rally, charged them with the bayonet, overthrew them, took one Eagle and 130 prisoners.

"At the same time several squadrons of French cavalry, supported by their infantry, advanced upon the left of our centre, and had the temerity to pass through an interstice of our van, but were so successfully attacked by the Cossacks and a few cavalry, that only 18 men escaped, all the rest being cut to pieces. The enemy's infantry, by which these squadrons were supported, was repulsed by the regiment of Moscow Grenadiers, under Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the regiment of Sluffelburgh Foot, which General Von Essen had detached for the purpose.—They retreated towards, and joined the columns, which were repulsed by our General Zapolsky.

"At the same moment this column, which had been joined by two other columns of French cavalry, renewed the attack, but was repulsed by the Generals Somoff and Zapolsky, with two regiments of cavalry, which had been posted behind our front, and now fell upon the enemy with great impetuosity. Count O'Rouke, with three squadrons of Pawlograd Hussars, fell upon the flanks of the retreating column, and pursued the same till sheltered by the enemy's cannon. The regiments of Petersburgh Dragoons and

Waldemir Infantry, took two of the enemy's Eagles on this occasion. In this retreat, the enemy abandoned 20 pieces of cannon. The enemy's intented attack upon our right wing was checked by the sharp-shooters of General Sacken. General Bagavoust, who had occupied the village of Serpallen with a detachment of the van, was attacked at day break. He only defended himself by his sharp shooters; but as the enemy's column evinced an intention to march round the village, Kochowsky, with his own regiment of Lithuanian Uhlans, and the regiment of Cuirassiers of Little Russia, hastened to his assistance, forced the enemy to retreat in the greatest disorder, and finally drove them into a wood. The same regiments next fell upon the columns of French infantry, with equal decisive success and repulsed those columns (which were moving towards our centre, supported by cavalry) which they threw into the greatest disorder, cutting down more than 3000 men, and taking 67 prisoners, including four Officers. General Von Pahlen, with the brigade of cavalry of General Von Korff, attacked several French columns, which were marching against the division of General Von Sacken, overthrew them, and took one Eagle. The regiments of Isum Hussars and Courland Dragoons, also made several successful attacks upon the enemy, who, seeing himself thus repulsed on all sides with so much vigour, as his loss was considerable, collected, as well as he could, all his forces, and formed them into very strong columns, which were drawing towards our left wing, with an intention to march round it.—General Bagavoust, being too weak to withstand such a superiority, found himself obliged to abandon and set fire to the village of Serpallen (which he had hitherto kept,) in order to take a different position. His cavalry, posted before him, attacked the enemy several times, but obliged to retreat behind our left wing. In the mean while, the enemy continued to reinforce himself, and proceeded in his plan to turn our left wing.

"General Kamensky, who had already sent some reinforcements to General Bagavoust, now sent the regiments of Uglitz and Kostroma to his left wing, and caused the village of Klein Sausgarten to be occupied by the regiment of Resan. Count Ostermann, on seeing that a very superior force was advancing towards him, found it necessary to throw back his left wing, with which General Bagavoust closed soon after, upon which those strong French columns rapidly advanced, with a considerable artillery before them, with flankers, and were almost on the point of turning them. Count Ostermann, though he received the enemy with a very brisk fire

of musketry, and charged them repeatedly with the bayonet, was obliged to give way, notwithstanding his repeated exertions.— The enemy were already going round our left wing, and obliging the division of Sacken and Ostermann to take a position backward, by directing all their attacks upon that point only, and forcing us back very vigorously. I now ordered my horse artillery to advance. General Kutaysoff and Col. Jarmaloff erected their batteries upon an eminence, and fired so briskly upon the enemy, that they halted in a few moments, abandoned the farm house of Auklappen, which they had occupied, and betook themselves to flight in the greatest disorder. At the same time General Tschaplitz, who commanded a detachment of Cavalry, attacked the enemy in the village of Luschitten, drove them from it, charged the enemy's column, and nearly annihilated the same.

" During these events, the Lieutenant-General Lestocq arrived on the field of battle, with the corps of Prussians under his command, and two regiments of Russian infantry, hastening to reinforce our left wing. As soon as he had joined the division of General Kamenskoy, and the detachment of General Von Tschplitz, he marched against the enemy, keeping up a brisk fire from his battery. He very rapidly drew towards the left wing of the enemy, with a view to march round the same, and pursued them till the night set in, which obliged him to desist. The arrival of the Lieutenant General Lestocq, and the activity with which he performed all his movements, contributed very much to insure our victory. When the batteries of our left wing were very briskly cannonading the enemy, and whilst lieutenant-general Lestocq began to pursue them, the enemy, who had occupied the village of Schlodaten, did not dare to attack our right wing, which consisted only of the division of general Toutschkoff, because it was covered by the fire of a strong Prussian battery, which general Fock had erected there, on an eminence. At night fall, I caused the enemy to be driven from the village of Schloditten, where they lost a number of men. The Cossacks particularly distinguished themselves during the whole of the battle, and took 470 prisoners.

" This sanguinary battle, which was begun on the 26th January (6th February) at three in the afternoon, ended on the following day at midnight. The enemy's loss, by their own confession, amounts to 30,000 men killed, and 12,000 wounded; 2000 French are taken, and 12 Eagles are in our possession. Our loss consists in 12,000 killed, 7,900 wounded. Fourteen French generals are either killed or wounded; we have nine general officers

wounded, but most of them so slightly, that they have already rejoined the army.

"I should transgress the first of my duties, if I omitted giving to the troops of your majesty that testimony of persevering bravery which they deserve, and assuring your majesty, that your army whilst it has acquired fresh and immortal glory, displays to the world a new and ever-memorable example, to prove what a people can do, when fighting for the defence of their country, and ready, at the expence of their blood and life, to fulfil the generous views of their adored sovereign. In vain did Bonaparte lavish his vast resources: in vain did he endeavour to excite the courage of his soldiers, and in vain did he sacrifice so great a part of his army. The bravery and persevering courage of the Russians have withstood all his efforts, and wrested from him a victory which long was doubtful.

"As I remained master of the field of battle, I continued there during the night, in the course of which I considered what was necessary to be done; and I feel happy in having adopted the determination of marching to Koningsberg—There I could procure abundant supplies, of every kind, necessary for the army; there, after a continued and glorious exertion, the army found that repose which was so necessary to it; while the French army, weakened and discouraged, remained under arms. I was in hopes, by thus falling back, to induce the French army to follow me; but only twelve regiments of cavalry, under the command of Marshal Murat, attempted this, and were almost annihilated, near Mansfeld.—After this fresh loss, the enemy commenced his retreat.

(Signed) "Baron VON BENNINGSEN."

SIXTY-NINTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

"FINCKENSTEIN, APRIL 4.

"The orderly Gens-d'armes have arrived at Marienwerder. Marshal Bessieres has set out to review them. They have behaved very well, and displayed much bravery in the different affairs they have been engaged in.

General Teulie, who has hitherto conducted the blockade of Colberg, has given proofs of his activity and talents. The General of Division, Loison, has taken the command before Colberg. On the 29th of March; the redoubts of Selnow were attacked, and carried by the first regiment of the Italian light infantry. The garrison made a sortie, but were repulsed by a company of Carbineers of the first light regiment, and another of Dragoons.

"The Voltigeurs of the 19th regiment of the line, diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the attack of the village of Allſtadt. The enemy, in theſe affairs, loſt three pieces of cannon, and had two hundred men made priſoners.

"Marſhal Lefebvre commands the ſiege of Dantzic. General Lariboiſſerre commands the artillery. This corps, on all occaſions, juſtifies that reputation of ſuperiority which it has ſo well acquired. The French Artilleriſts juſtly merit the diſtinction of ſelect men. We are well ſatisfied with the manner in which the battalions of the train have ſerved.

"The Emperor has received a deputation from the chamber of Marienwerder, at Finckenſtein, compoſed of M. Mille Comte de Groben, the Counſellor Baron de Schleeuitz, and Comte de Dobna, Director of the Chamber. The deputation had exhibited to his Majeſty a picture of the calamities which war has drawn upon the inhabitants. The Emperor let them ſee that he was affected, and gave them to underſtand that he would exempt that place, as well as Elbing, from extraordinary contributions. He obſerved, there were evils inſeparable from war; that he would, notwithſtanding, intereſt himſelf in favour of the inhabitants, and do every thing in his power to alleviate their ſufferings.

"It is thought his Majeſty will go to day to Marienwerder and Elbing.

"The ſecond Bavarian diviſion has arrived at Warſaw. The Prince Royal is gone to Pultuſk, to take the command of the firſt diviſion. The Heriditary Prince of Baden is going to put himſelf at the head of his corps at Dantzic. The contingent of Saxe Weimar has arrived upon the Warta. A ſingle ſhot has not been fired by the advanced poſts of the armies theſe fifteen days paſt.

The heat of the ſun begins to be felt; ſtill all is frozen. The ſpring is very backward in theſe parts.

Couriers from Conſtantinople and Perſia frequently arrive at the head quarters.

"The health of the Emperor continues excellent. It is even remarked, that he ſeems better than ever. There have been days when his Majeſty rode 40 leagues on horſeback. Laſt week it was thought at Warſaw, that his Majeſty had arrived there at ten o'clock at night; and very ſoon after, the whole city was ſpontaneouſly illuminated.

"Praga, Sierock, Molden, Thorn, and Marienberg, begin to be in a ſtate of defence; the works of Marienberg are already traced out. All theſe form *tetes de pont* upon the Viſtula.

"The Emperor praiſes the activity of Marſhal Kellerman, in forming proviſionary regiments, many of which have joined the army within very good time, and have been incorporated.—His Majeſty is equally ſatisfied with General Clarke, Governor of Berlin, whoſe zeal, activity, and talents, are equal to the important poſt confided to him.

"Prince Jerome, Commandant of the troops in Silefia, exhibits proofs of great activity, with talents and prudence which in general are the reſult of long experience only.

FOREIGN OEFICE, DOWNING-STREET, April 20.

The following intelligence reſpecting the raiſing the Siege of Stralſund, and the ſubſequent expulſion of the French forces from Swediſh Pomerania, has been this day officially tranſmitted to Mr. Secretary Canning, by Baron Rebauſen, his Swediſh Majeſty's Miniſters Plenipotentiary at this Court.

MALMO, April 7, 1807.

Baron de Bonije, Aid de-Camp to his Majeſty, arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from Baron D'Eſſen, Governor General of Pomerania, of which the following is an extract:—

Having received certain information of the enemy's having commenced his retreat from Pomerania by ſmall detachmets, I ordered the following troops to advance in two columns, for the purpoſe of forcing him to quit his intrenchments, and to abandon Swediſh Pomerania. The firſt column, under my orders, was commanded by the Chief of Brigade, Baron de Tavaſt, and conſiſted of eight ſquadron of huſſars, a detachment of flying artillery, and four battalions of infantry, with their diviſions of chaſſeurs. The ſecond column was of equal force with the firſt, and was commanded by the Chief of Brigade de Vegeſack, under the orders of Lieut. General Baron D'Armfeldt. Theſe two columns, marching on the ſame line, met with the enemy at Luſſow, attacked him, and, after a vigorous reſiſtance, forced him to abandon that poſt, and to retire upon Suderhagen. Here the attack was again renewed; and a briſk fire from his light troops checked us for ſome time, but the fire from the artillery attached to columns, ſoon obliged him to retire upon Voigdehagen, were he was attacked in front by the column under Baron D'Armfeldt, and repulſed with great loſs; his left flank having been at the ſame time turned by the corps under the command of Baron de Tavaſt.

Whilſt our troops were carrying the village of Voidenhagen; the enemy had abandoned his batteries and intrenchments before

Stralsund, and had intrenched himself anew on the heights between Voigdenhagen and Teschenhagen, on which he had planted a battery of four pieces of connon and two howitzers whose incessant fire prevented our troops from advancing, till our artillery had succeeded in dismounting them. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must have been considerable, since an Officer in the Dutch service has said, that only twenty-four men of his Regt. were left alive. We had but three Officers and about twenty men wounded in this affair.

The enemy shortly aftewards quitted his position, and retired upon Teschenhagee, after having vainly attempted to make himself master of a marsh covered with underwood, but was prevented from so doing by two companies of infantry, who, by a well sustained fire, obliged him to retire. My column then made a movement, in order to harass the left flank of the enemy, whose retreat shortly became general, retiring from post to post, with the loss of many prisoners, a quantity of baggage, and magazines of all kinds, of which we have not yet had time to make out complete returns. My column took possession of Loity on the 2d of April, and, the same day, Baron d'Armfeldt's column entered Griefswald, where it took 6 officers, and a great many French soldiers fell into our hands, as well as the enemy's hospital, where we recovered all the Swedish soldiers who had been wounded and taken prisoners in the action of the 14th March. Above one thousand muskets, two hundred brace of pistols, and considerable magazines, were found there. On the 3d of April, I entered Demnien with my column, and I sent on my light troops in pursuit of the enemy towards Meckenbourg. The garrison of Demnien were all made prisoners after a feeble resistance. Some small detachments of hussars, sent in pursuit of the enemy were continually coming in with French and Dutch prisoners, and 3 hussars alone took 104 men on the road to Neukahlan. A great number of prisoners were made, and some stands of arms and provisions taken from the enemy at Dargihn.

A detachment commanded by Lieutenant colonel Baron de Cederstrom, took a quantity of baggage from the enemy, together with two officers and 207 soldiers. The magazines that have been taken are very considerable, but there has not as yet been time to make out returns.

I cannot sufficiently praise the good conduct, the bravery, the coolness, and the presence of mind evinced by the Chief of brigade Baron de Tavast.

Lieutenant colonel baron de Cedestrom, major D'Essen, the

captain of cavalry Geger and de Platen, and in general all the officers, as well as the troops, conducted themselves with such intrepidity and discipline, that I could not, without reproaching myself, refrain from expressing to your Majesty, the satisfaction I feel at having had the command of such brave men, or from giving them that honourable testimony on my part which their good conduct has so highly deserved.

Baron de D'Armfeldt entered the town of Anclam this morning, where he took 2 officers, and 150 men, besides a considerable booty, 1995 Fredericks d'Or, and about 3000 crowns belonging to the enemy's military chest, have also been taken.

(Signed) H. F. D'ESSEN.

Head-quarters, at Demnien, April 4, 1807.

P. S. According to all the information received at the time of Baron Boije's departure, the number of prisoners already taken by the Swedish troops exceeded 1000 men and 20 officers, amongst whom was a French colonel.

LONDON,—April 26.

The foreign intelligence of the week is of no very decided interest. The French have abandoned the siege of Stralsund, and Swedish Pomerania. Some more of their Bulletins have reached us; but they are very insignificant, unworthy productions. A slight affair of outposts, or a serjeant and guard seizing an enemy's baggage waggon, is thought matter enough now for a Bulletin. The character, incidents, and spirit of these compositions are quite gone.

As to the reports of a general battle, there are so many now current, that we should be inclined to give them credit, but that we are persuaded this battle will not occur till Bonaparte shall deem himself ready for it. It is not Bennigsen, but Bonaparte that will give the battle. Bennigsen knows too well that he has to expect more by delay, and by his present petty warfare, than by a general engagement. In such an engagement, the superior skill of the French must produce one effect—it will prevent them from being decisively beaten. It is not so with the Russians; if the Russians are beaten, they will be ruined; they will fall by thousands before the French cannon. The chances, therefore, are unequal—Bennigsen risks every thing, where he can gain but little: he is too prudent a General to play so loosing a game. It is not Bennigsen, therefore, who is so anxious for a battle; he may deem it prudent, per-

haps, to put on this appearance; but he would be little leſs than a madman; were he thus to put every thing to chance; he has only to remain quiet, and fortune will play for him. The concluſion from what is above ſaid is, that Bonaparte is collecting forces, in the intention of forcing the enemy to battle; but that Bennigſen will not venture this battle, till he ſhall be either compelled to it, or chance ſhall give him ſome unexpected advantage.

In reſpect to domeſtic intelligence, we have little to ſtate. The duke of Portland ſtill continues, and is to continue at the head of the Treaſury.

His Majeſty held a privy council, at which Baron Sutton was introduced and ſworn in a Member, and took his ſeat at the Board accordingly. His Lordſhip was likewiſe ſworn into his office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

We have received advices from the Iſland of St. Domingo to the 5th of March. By theſe it appears that after much bloodſhed, the two rival Generals Pichon and Chriſtophe, have entered into a treaty to divide the iſland equally between them, and to unite in a bond of friendſhip for the future. Their partiſans and followers have returned to their ſeveral occupations, and trade is expected to be ſoon as briſk as ever,

The Duke of Richmond arrived in Dublin on Saturday ſe'nnight. His Grace the Duke of Bedford met him at the Pigeon Houſe, and accompanied him to the Caſtle, where the uſual oaths were adminiſtered, previous to his taking on him the adminiſtration. There was a Levee immediately afterwards. The different regiments on Dublin duty received his Grace with preſented arms, in the various ſtreets through which he paſſed on his way to the Caſtle.

Lord Hutchinſon ſent home with his laſt diſpatches a part of one of the French Eagles (Standards,) taken in the deſperate action of Eylau. It is numbered on each ſide "44." This trophy was accompanied by a medal of the French Order, which was taken by a Ruſſian from a French Officer of diſtinction, whom be found dead on the field of battle. It was ſuſpended from the button-hole of the coat by a crimſon ribbon, and is about the ſize of a half-crown piece. On one ſide is the head of Bonaparte in gold, encircled with the words, *Nepoleon Emp. des Francais*, and on the other, a correſponding medallion, with the inſcription "*L'Honneur de la Patrie*"

General Dumourier has juſt favoured the public with a valuable and well-timed publication on the beſt means of defending Portugal,

THE COURIER, APRIL 7, 1807.

SITUATION OF IRELAND.

In the Courier of yesterday we had occasion to notice the assertion made in a Paper devoted to the late Ministry, "that the Northern Counties of Ireland were in a state of turbulent discontent, and the excesses of the Treshers horrible: that the country had been apparently tranquil, but that it was a tranquillity which is compelled by restraint."—The following contradiction of that statement is from a Dublin Paper which arrived this morning:—

"DUBLIN, APRIL 2.

"We have conversed with several gentlemen lately from the North, some of whom have arrived in town since Sunday, and have been this day at our Office, and they all concur in stating, that for years past, the North has not presented a more determined front of loyalty, or a more peaceable disposition, than it displays at this moment. The principle of the North is loyalty; and did its inhabitants labour under particular or local grievances, they know from reason and experience, that "a state of *turbulent discontent*" is not the way to obtain redress; nor will the agitators and those who hope to benefit by confusion, be ever able to affix on the people of the North, a stigma they detest and disdain.

"But his Majesty's ministers, whatever may be their feelings and predilections, will not, to please Party, so far forget their duty to their Royal Master and to the Empire, as to adopt measures that could only tend to drive the people to despair and desperation; nor will the people so far forget their duty and their interests, as to shew a "*turbulent discontent*," which must ultimately end in their disgrace and ruin. But our tranquillity "*is compelled by the presence of restraint.*" The assertion is not founded in truth; with the single exception of the *Threshers*, never were the people of this country more disposed to tranquillity than during the administration of the Duke of Bedford, the tranquillity of the Treshers has, indeed been *compelled by restraint*, not the restraint of *Martial Law*, but by a fair and dignified exercise of the best laws of the Constitution; their turbulence arose from local causes, and *Trial by Jury* was found fully adequate to meet the evil.—The Judges are now on circuit; they can well ascertain the state of the country, and on their return, will of course state to Government their opinions of the subject; the Gentlemen of the bar, who have understanding to discern, and who are deeply interested in the safety of the State, and peace of the Country, will also be able to deter-

mine; and we call upon the Provincial Papers to publish what they conceive to be the state of their respective districts, and when these authorities shall be compared, we believe it will be found, that the Constitutional system of Government pursued by his Grace of Bedford, is the one best adapted to this Country, and that the people are grateful, tranquil and loyal,"

DUBLIN.

QUARTER ASSEMBLY, April 10.

Mr. Giffard, moved, that an humble Address of thanks be presented to his Majesty from the Corporation of the City, for the late eminent proofs his Majesty had given of an adherence to the welfare of his faithful people of Ireland and the Religion of the State, as by law established.

The question was carried unanimously, and passed the Board of Aldermen without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Hutton then moved an Address to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, expressing approbation and thanks, not only for his protection and patronage, and that of his *Government*, of the fine arts and agriculture of the country, but for the constitutional means they had unanimously adopted to put down Threshers.

Mr. Giffard had no objection to a personal compliment to the Duke of Bedford, but would oppose a principle involving any species of identity between his Grace and his Government, some individuals of whom he thought very exceptionable, and therefore moved to have the word "*Government*" expunged, or matter to that effect.

To this amendment Mr. Hutton acceded.

The Board of Aldermen returned their entire acquiescence, respecting thanks to his Grace of Bedford, for his agricultural improvements, but tacitly cut the connexion which Mr. Hutton seemed to conceive indissoluble, between agriculture and threshing.

LONDON,—April 26.

Government this morning received Dispatches from America, which confirm the Account of the *rejection of the Treaty* with this Country, by the President and Senate of the United States.

Lord Gardner is appointed to the command of the Channel fleet; Admiral Whitshed succeeds Lord Gardner as Commander-in-Chief at Cork, and Admiral Brown is to superintend the Sea Fencible Service in Ireland, in the room of Admiral Whitshed.

ADDRESS, TO MAJOR GENERAL CAMPBELL, &c. &c.

SIR,

It is not without alively ſenſe of regret that the Civil and Military Officers ſtationed in the Ceded Diſtricts addreſs you on the preſent occaſion.

We perceive by the late Orders of Government that you are removed from a ſcene where your exertions hove long reflected ſo much credit on yourſelf individually and, from the influence they have had in firmly eſtabliſhing the authority of the Britiſh Government over a newly acquired and widely extended territory, have been productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences to your Employers

While we ſhall all long and feelingly lament the loſs of your ſociety as a private Gentleman, the Military in particular who have been immediately placed under your authority would be wanting to themſelves were they not to expreſs the happineſs they have enjoyed in obeying an Officer, no leſs diſtinguiſhed for his talents in command, than the urbanity and mildneſs which have marked the exerciſe of them.

In whatever Station future events may place you, our beſt wiſhes for your health and welfare will ever attend you, and, that Providence may long permit the Indian army to enjoy the advantage of your ability, integrity and experience is the ſincere and earneſt deſire of,

Sir, Your moſt Obedient Humble Servants,

Thomas Munro, collector—P. Bruce, judge—H. Shaw, ſub-collector—Thos. Weſton, aſſiſtant adjutant general, for ſelf and captain Reed, aſſiſtant quarter maſter general—captain Mac Gregor, lieutenant Hankin, & lieutenant Trotter, 2d battalion 5th regiment native infantry—by deſire, I. Travers, judge—J. Bird, regiſter W. D. C. D.—Webb Thackeray, aſſiſtant to the judge—by deſire, Frederick Gahagan, ſub-collector—G. Martin, lieutenant colonl—W. Peyton, garriſon ſurgeon—J. Duncan, ſuperintending ſurgeon C. D.—M. Cubbon, lieutenant 2d battalion 5th regiment—G. Hankin do.—J. Campbell, captain 34th regiment—D. W. Roſs, lieutenant do.—A. Connell, ſurgeon 5th regiment native infantry—J. Hall, fort adjutant of Bellary—G. Bradly, lieutenant engineers—John Campbell, captain, J. A. C. D.—G. Bradly, for lieutenant Herbert, 5th regiment native infantry—P. Joyes, major 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry—John Smyth, lieutenant do.—H. A. Bell, lieutenant do.—G. E. Fitzpatrick, lieutenant do.—G. Jackſon, lieutenant do.—B. B. Parlby, captain do.—W. Hardy, lieutenant do.—F. L. Burman, lieutenant do.—D. Ruſſell, lieutenant do.—G. Bruce, aſſiſtant ſurgeon do.—Thomas F Wright, captain do.—A. Balmain, captain do.—M. Farmer, lieutenant do.—Thomas F. Wright, captain do. for captain C. Heath and lieutenant John Foote, 2d battalion 7th regiment native infantry—lieutenant G. Maunſell, 2d battalion 5th regiment native infantry—H. Macaliſter, H. M. 34th regiment—G. J. Goreham, captain lieutenant artillery—E. S. Munro, lieutenat do.—G. J. Gilleſpie, captain 4th regiment cavalry—H. O'Brien, captain do.—Robert Palin, lieutenant do.—G. Macquay captain do.—W. T. Erſkine, cornet do.—H. Meredith, lieutenant do.—A. Fotheringham, cornet do.—J. Beſt, dept. commiſſary ſtores—G. Bowneſs, lieutenant colonel—J. M. Everard, major 34th regiment—H. Roberts, captain do.—M. Tew, lieutenant do.—W. Hovenden, captain do—G. Carnegie, lieutenant and adjutant do.—T. Davies, lieutenant do.—John Graham, aſſiſtant ſurgeon do.—C. H. Burton, lieutenant do.—H. H. Torriano, B. M. C. D.—J. W. Oliver, lieutenant 1ſt battalion 95th regiment native infantry—R. Crewe, lieutenant do.—S. S. Gummer, lieutenant do.—P. Henderſon, lieutenant do.—Tho-

mas Becket, captain do.—C. Aldridge, captain do.—R. Davis, captain do.—J. Cuddy, assistant surgeon do.—R. Taylor, captain artillery C. S, —R. Stansey, captain 1st battalion 25th regiment—W. O'Reiley, lieutenant do.—J. Wisset captain 1st battalion 22d regiment native infantry—R. E. Langford, captain do. —J. Dymock, captain do.—W. Hankins, captain lieutenant do.—J. Beard, lieutenant do.—E. C. Davenport, lieutenant do.—J. B. Scouler, lieutenant do. —A. Hay, lieutenant do.—G. Agnew, assistant surgeon do.—J. Jameson, lieutenant do —T. S. Huntly, lieutenant 1st battalion 22d regiment native infantry —John Scott, lieutenant and adjutant 1st battalion 22d regiment native infantry.

BELLARY, *July* 27, 1807.

LIEUT. COLONEL GEORGE MARTIN,

Commanding 2d Bat. 5th Regt. and Bellary.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your Letter of the 13th instant, covering a most handsome address from the Civil and Military Officers serving in the Ceded Districts, on the occasion of my removal from that Command, to Mysore, I have to request you will accept my best acknowledgements for the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to make the communication, and that you will do me the honor to make known the enclosed reply in whatever manner may be most agreeable.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest regard,

Sir, Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

DUGALD CAMPBELL, M. G.

MADRAS, *August* 19, 1807.

TO THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS,

Serving in the Ceded Districts.

GENTLEMEN.

I was yesterday highly gratified by the receipt of your address in consequence of my removal to the command of Mysore.

It will ever be a source of pleasing reflection to me, that the conduct I observed while entrusted with my late Command has merited the approbation and regard of those with whom I have so long had the honor to act, I beg leave to observe, that, in whatever Station, I may hereafter be pleased, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the cordial support I have on all occasions experienced from you: and with the most sincere wishes for your honor and happiness, and for the prosperity of the Ceded Districts,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient & most faithful Servant,

DUGALD CAMPBELL, M. G.

MADRAS, *August* 19, 1807.

PROCLAMATION:

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PARA 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to remedy the inconveniencies which have hitherto been felt from the want of a pre-

per Copper Coinage in the Honorable Company's Districts under this Presidency, has been pleased to issue a new Coinage of Copper of the following numbers, weights, values and relative proportions to the country weights.

2. The double dubs are issued at the rate of 24 to the Rupee, and are to be received and paid in all public payments. The single dubs 48 to the Rupee—half dubs 96 to the Rupee, and the quarter dubs 192 to the Rupee.

3. They will weigh as follows, viz.

Double dubs	11,000 to the Candy of 500lb.			Avoir.		
Single dubs	22,000 to	do.		do:		
Half dubs	44,000 to	do.		do.		
Quarter dubs	88,000 to	do.		do.		
Single do.	to 1	Maund of	25lb.	Avoir.	1,100	
do.	to 1	Viss or	$3\frac{1}{8}$	do.	$137\frac{1}{2}$	
do.	to 1	Padalam or	$\frac{1}{2}$	Viss	$68\frac{3}{4}$	
do.	to 1	Yabalam or	$\frac{1}{4}$	do.	$34\frac{3}{8}$	
do.	to 1	Pump or	$\frac{1}{8}$	do.	17 3-16ths	

4. And in case the above Copper Coins are issued at the Presidency, &c. they are to measure with the Star Pagoda and Fanam as follows:

84 Double dubs to one Pagoda.
168 Single do. to one Pagoda.
336 Half do. to one do.
672 Quarter do. to one do.
229 1-11th regulating do. to one do. whose denominations are inscribed on them.

3 Single dubs and one regulating dub are equal to one fanam, 6 half dubs and one regulating dub are equal to one fanam, 12 quarter dubs and one regulating dub are equal to one fanam.

5. There are also issued the following Coins with their denominations inscribed on them in English, Persian, Gentoo and Malabar.

40 Cash Piece being 298 Grains or $23\frac{146}{298}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.
20 Cash Piece being 149 Grains or $46\frac{146}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.
10 Cash Piece being $74\frac{1}{2}$ Grains or $93\frac{143}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.
5 Cash Piece being $37\frac{1}{4}$ Grains or $187\frac{137}{149}$ to the Pound Avoirdupoise.

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has also deemed it expedient to issue a Silver Coinage of Half and Quarter Pagodas of Dollar Silver fineness.

7. The weights of which are as follows, viz. a Silver Half Pagoda will weigh three hundred and twenty-six Grains and one hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and fifty-six parts of a Grain English Troy Weight, and will be equal to one and three quarters of an Arcot Rupee, and a Silver Quarter Pagoda will weigh one hundred and sixty-three Grains one hundred and eighty-seven, five hundred and twelve parts of a Grain English Troy Weight, and be equal to seven-eighths of an Arcot Rupee.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. G. KEBLE.
SEC. TO GOVT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *August* 22, 1807.

CALCUTTA,—August 12, 1807.

The tempestuous weather of the 1st and 2d curt. which we particularly noticed in our last number, as having occasioned some losses in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, proves to have had a wider scope, and to have raged with more destructive effect, at the entrance of the river, and northern parts of the Bay, than had been apprehended. A melancholy list of disasters, of ships lost and stranded, has already come to hand, and apprehensions are naturally excited for the safety of many other vessels, supposed to have been exposed to the violence of the gale.

Two ships, names not exactly ascertained, supposed to be the *Resource* and the *Perseverance*, were driven out to Sea from below Saugor Sand, on the 1st curt. and from their distressed situation when last seen, and no subsequent account of them received, it is dreaded that they have both foundered; and that the whole of the people who were on board have perished.

The *Marchioness of Wellesley*, with a rich cargo for China, was overtaken with the gale, in the attempt to pass from Kedgeree to Saugor, and in consequence of having displaced or injured her rudder, endeavoured to return to Diamond Harbour, but in the passage up, she was driven on shore near Culpee, where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. Expectations, however, are indulged that both ship and cargo may be saved: assistance for that purpose has been dispatched from Calcutta, and under the continuance of the present mild weather, the hopes of floating off the ship, and saving her cargo are likely to be realized.

The *Matilda*, captain Ross, experienced all the fury of the gale in Saugor roads. From the loss of Anchors and Cables, and some injury to her rudder, captain Ross was compelled to return to Diamond Harbour, where the *Matilda*, is safely moored.

The *Caroline*, Captain Egglestone, with a grain cargo for Madras, quitted the Pilot on the 1st curt. at noon, under a gentle breeze from the Northward. Early on the following night, the wind veered round, and set in from the Southward, blowing hard with a hollow dangerous swell, in which the ship was struck by a heavy sea, that stove in many of the bulk heads and threw two or three feet of water between decks. A quantity of rice was thrown overboard with all expedition, in order to lighten the ship, but the gale increasing and frequent seas being shipped, she was found, notwithstanding the utmost exertions at the pumps, to be settling in the water; and their situation became so evidently critical, that many of the lascars, considering the ship as lost, were equipping themselves in their best clothes, and preparing to seek their safety in the boats.

Captain Egglestone, who had been anxiously intent on securing the masts, getting the sails handed, and repairing such losses as had been sustained in the early part of the night, was suddenly alarmed with this appearance of despondency in a part of his crew—the contagion of despair was quickly spreading, and so lost to all hope were many of his people that they had laid themselves down, passively to await the approach of death; while others were preparing to cut away the boats, to leave the ship to her fate, and to commit themselves to certain and immediate death, by crowding into two open boats, in a gale of wind, and in a sea in which no undecked vessel could have survived even for a few minutes.

In this trying situation, Captain Egglestone called upon his men, and endeavoured to rouse them to a sense of their duty. He exhorted them to dismiss from

their minds every unmanly fear, which alone could endanger their safety—he urged them to exert themselves as seamen; that their alarm was groundless and that the safety of their lives depended on themselves.—By the co-operation of persuasion and threats, and from the example of Captain Egglestone and his Officers, the lascars recovered themselves, proceeded to work with such animation, that in the course of half an hour, they had got up from the hold and thrown overboard, about 800 bags of rice, which had the effect of relieving the ship so considerably, that it was unnecessary to throw overboard any further quantity; and in consequence of being thus lightened, and kept before the wind, the water she made was so much reduced, that one pump was sufficient to keep it under. They continued to bear up, and the ship was brought to Diamond Harbour, without further loss, than that of her sails, a part of her cargo, and having damaged the remainder, from the quantity of salt water that found its way into the hold.

The danger of the *Caroline* was particularly imminent; and her safety doubtful. Had she shipped one more Sea. She would probably have gone down upon the instant; or, had the work of throwing overboard her cargo been delayed ten minutes longer, not a man on board would have escaped to tell her fate.

The American ship *Silenus*, captain Cartwright, on his return from Madras, received on board his Pilot in the roads and met with the gale a little below Saugor. The ship parted, and was driving towards a Sand, upon which there were 3 or 4 feet less water than the draught of the *Silenus*, on an even keel. In this dangerous predicament the top-sails were immediately proposed to be set, in the hope of leading the Ship from the danger. The topsails were no sooner loosened than they were blown from the yards, by the violence of the gale. Thus hopelessly circumstanced, captain Cartwright hurried forward with a few of his best hands, and succeeded in setting the fore-sail; when he immediately laid his ship's side to the wind, and bringing 3 or 4 streaks of her deck to leeward, underwater, carried her safely over the sand; as in consequence of being thus laid nearly on her beam ends, she drew several feet less water, than had she been on an even keel. By this happy expedient, the *Silenus* and the people on board were rescued from destruction.

A brig name unknown, and the *Kitty* captain Raper, were seen in the Roads on Sunday, the 2d instant, and as neither have been since heard of, apprehensions are entertained for their safety.

The *Hunter*, captain Williams, had got pretty well down the Bay, on his passage to Madras, when he was forced to bear up for Bengal—the particulars are communicated in the following letter from captain Williams.

"*To the* EDITOR *of the* MIRROR,

"SIR,

"I beg to transmit to you, for insertion in the next number of your paper, a detail of the leading circumstances, under which the ship *Hunter*, was compelled to abandon her intended voyage to Madras, and to return to this Port.

"On the 26th ultimo, at 6 P. M. Ganjam Flag-staff bearing N. N. W. distant 2 leagues, we tacked to the Southward, with the wind at S. W. the weather gloomy and unsettled, with a heavy swell from the Southward. Towards midnight, the wind veered to the West, with much lightning and thunder. We continued standing to the Southward, 'till two next morning, when the ship was taken aback, and a heavy gale at W. S. W. set in, with a tremendous Sea. From the alarming appearance of the weather on the preceding night, we had

clewed all our sails; and, by six o'clock, the ship was lying too under a mizen course, in an increasing gale, with a cross, harrassing, sea. Soon afterwards a heavy surge struck the ship on the Star-board quarter, with such extraordinary violence, that it shifted part of the cargo in the gun-room, and the ship fallying suddenly forward, under the weight and impetuosity of the sea, sprung the mizen mast, close by the deck and the Jib-boom;—the larboard bower anchor, which had been stowed for sea, was in an instant torn from the bows.

"The mizen mast was prevented falling overboard by applying guys, with which we succeeded in securing it. The larboard anchor having dropped under the bows, and being still attached to the cable, struck occasionally with such force against the ship, that it was judged proper to cut the Cable at the bitts, to prevent the injury threatened by the throes of the anchor against the bows. The sea had now greatly increased, and the wind blew with such violence, that it was with difficulty we could keep the deck. The ship, from the severe straining, was making so much water that both pumps were kept at work, and the water gaining upon us; we found it necessary to throw overboard a part of the cargo, in order to lighten the ship; and we had the satisfaction to find, that as the night set in, we could keep her free with one pump. The sails had been clewed up; but it was so essential to the safety of the ship, during the whole of the morning, that the working of the pumps should suffer no intermission, that the hands could not be spared to furl them; and we had the mortification to see the greater part of the sails, particularly the fore sail, the main, and main topsail, blown to pieces. The jib-boom, which had been taken away by the cap, lay so heavy upon the bow-sprit that it was found necessary to cut away the wreck.

"Next morning the gale had somewhat abated—Wore ship; and set the fore and main topsails, close reefed, with the storm stay sail, which was rendered necessary as the sea was breaking in every direction. On this tack we continued 'till the morning of the 29th, when the gale re-commenced with more than its former violence. In a few hours we found three feet water in the hold, beside a large quantity between decks. We still endeavoured to keep the sea, but found it impossible with any hope of safety. The crew, from incessant and long continued fatigue, were exhausted, and the water rapidly gaining on both pumps, our situation became alarming, insomuch that we had again recourse to the expedient of throwing overboard a further part of the cargo. The water still containing to gain upon the pumps, and the people more and more exhausted, it became ultimately necessary to bear up for the River Hooghly.

"On the evening of the 30th we anchored in Balasore Roads, but not meeting with a Pilot Schooner, and our situation admitting of no delay, I next morning got underweigh and ran towards Saugor Roads. Being in the Channel we got a Pilot on board about 2 o'clock, and the same evening anchored above the Reef Buoy.

"The next day, Saturday, the 1st of August, the wind veered a little to the W. S. W. which fortunately brought us to the South part of Sougar Roads, where, soon after anchoring, another gale commenced at W. N. W. and West, with heavy rain and violent gusts of wind. Next morning it blew still more furiously, the sea breaking over the *Hunter* with a heavy surf, as if she had been immoveable fixed. The stays of our masts, though made of new rope, were blown away by the intensity of the wind. Our larboard-bower cable was stranded, at a short distance from the bows, and our safety now depended on the starboard cable, which was veered out to its end; the masts were cut away to prevent, as much as possible, our driving on shore. As we were in the act of cutting away the masts, the

larboard cable parted. Fortunately we ſoon cleared away the wreck of the maſts, though of the Laſcars, who were completely worn down with fatigue, not a man could be prevailed on to work; and the only aſſiſtance I had, was afforded by my Officers and the Pilot, whoſe zeal and exertions increaſed with every difficulty.

"The ſhip had now 5 feet water in the hold, but the gale moderating we got her free in a few hours.—Availing ourſelves in the evening of the ebb tide, we were enabled with the further aſſiſtance of ſuch ſails, as we could ſet on the ſtump of our maſts, to get off a lee-ſhore, and had the good fortune to anchor off Mud Point in the night; and on the following day arrived at Diamond Harbour.

"I may add, for the ſatisfaction of parties concerned, that on the evening of the 29th ultimo, 10 or 15 miles to the Southward of Jaggernaut Pagoda, I paſſed a ſhip ſtanding to the Weſtward, which from her appearance I believe was the *Tay*. On the 30th, I was overtaken by the *Perſeverance*, of this Port, on her return from Madras. In the evening we anchored in company in Ballaſore Roads, and I there left her at anchor, on the morning of the 31ſt.

"I am, &c.

"J. WILLIAMS, *Com. of the Ship Hunter.*

Calcutta, Auguſt 11, 1807.

BOMBAY—AUGUST 19.

A marble monument to the memory of the late Sir Wiliam Syer, has arrived by the laſt ſhips from England. It conſiſts of a ſingle rectangular ſlab of white marble with a female figure in alto-relievo weeping and kneeling before a pillar at the top of which is placed an urn inſcribed with the age and day of the death of the party. Beneath and on a projecting baſe appears the following Latin inſcription:—

IN HOC FANO REQUIESCIT VIR INTEGERRIMUS
GULIELMUS SYER EQUES.
QUI FORUM JURIDICUM REGIA
AUCTORITATE HIC LOCI IN-
STITUTUM, PRIMUS OR-
DINAVIT.
ET QUATOR FERE ANNOS LITIBUS
SAPIENTER DIJUDICANDIS;
ET PŒNIS LENITER IRROGANDIS
HONESTAVIT.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bencoolen to a Correſpondent at Penang.

The brig Emily, Captain Watſon, arrived at Fort Marlbro' on the 10th of March, laſt from Bally. Captain Watſon ſtates that Mr. Gibſon (late of Bencoolen) the Supercargo ſold his Opium, &c. to the China Shawbunder, with whom he had a ſimilar tranſactions on a former voyage, on a credit of fifty days—that Opium and Piece Goods to the amount of about 35,000 dollars was landed, that the veſſel was hauled cloſe in ſhore between two reefs

moored head and ſtern—that a few days previous to the payment becoming due, a man went on board the brig to offer to ſupply them with ſtock, and required an advance of two dollars, Mr. Gibſon deſired he would go on ſhore and that he would ſhortly follow him, as it was near the time he uſually drank tea with the Chinaman, that as ſoon as Mr. Gibſon had landed and walked a few paces he was attacked by two Malays, from whom he received two wounds, on which he fell and the Malays immediately made off:—Mr. G. with the little ſtrength he had remaining reached the Chinaman's compound he there received nine more wounds, and was then dragged to the beach and left there, the body was afterwards obtained by the interceſſion of a Bugeſe Nacodar, whoſe boat was laying near the Emily.

A Chinaman who Mr. G. had taken out of Bencoolen priſon (confined for debt) and was with him on the former voyage, immediately after the accident came down and told the boat's crew who were then pulling off that he was innocent of the crime, but refuſed to go on board.

On the following morning, Captain Watſon obſerving the Malays had armed themſelves and were collecting near the veſſel as if they intended making an attack on them, thought it moſt prudent to put to ſea.

Captain Watſon alſo ſtates, that the brig Kelvin Grove, Capt. Dundas, had been at Bally ſome time previous to the accident.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor having reaſon to imagine that in ſome inſtances Mony levied in execution has not been paid in due time to the Individuals entitled to the ſame; Notice is hereby given that all Individuals having claims of this nature on the Provincial Court of Matura or Galle and Matura are to deliver in the ſame in form of Petition ſtating the facts upon which they ground their claim to J. W. Cartington, Eſq. or the Acting Provincial Judge of Matura for the time being on or before the 1ſt of September next, after which period all ſuch claims as may be preſented will be conſidered by Government to be null and void, ſave and except when the Individual preferring ſuch claim may prove before a competent court that he was from the diſtance of ſituation or other unavoidable accident incapable of complying with the terms of this advertiſement.

MATURA, *Auguſt* 19, 1807.

MADRAS,—SEPTEMBER 3.

On Monday 31st ultimo the Right Honorable the Governor paid a visit to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, for the purpose of delivering a complimentary Letter to his Highness, from the Right Honorable the Governor General, on his Lordship's taking charge of the Supreme Government.

His Lordship's arrival and departure were announced by nineteen guns—and on the Letter being delivered to His Highness the Nabob, a salute was fired from Chepauk Palace, and a like number of guns, from the Garrison of Fort St. George.

On Wednesday morning the 2d instant, his Highness the Nabob, paid a complimentary visit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Fort St. George—The flank companies of His Majesty's 94th regiment formed a street from the Fort Square Gate to the Government House, through which his Highness passed to the Council Chamber.

Royal Salutes were fired on his Highness's approach to the Garrison and on his leaving the Government House.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

Madras, September 12, 1807,

On Wednesday evening the 9th instant, arrived the Honorable Company's Ships, WALPOLE, Captain Sandilands—SURREY, Capt. Cumberledge—CEYLON, Capt. Hudson—and LADY CASTEREAGH, Capt. Murray, from Portsmouth, left 18th April.

PASSENGERS:

Per Walpole.—Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Carey, Miss A. Hewitt, Lieutenant General Hewitt, Commander in Chief, Captain Majendie, and Lieutenant George Hewitt, Aids-de-Camp,—Lieutenant Colonel P. Carev, Lieutenat Colonel Dalrymple, 29th Regiment Foot,—Captains John Ainslie and Stewart,—Messrs. R. Mansfield, W. Fullerton, W. Armstrong, and F. G. Westoc, Cadets,—Messrs. R. Hardy and C. Permair, Free Mariners.

Colonel Kyd, Chief Engineer, Bengal, Captain Cartwright, 4th N. I. Lieut. M. Tytler, 6th N. I. Lieut. T. Dundas, artillery, Mr. T. Harington, Writer, Messrs. H. T. Wroughton, R. Ellis, and R. Welsh, Cadets,—*Bengal.*

Per Surry.—Mrs. Ure, Mrs. Harris,—Miss Dalrymple, Miss Baker,—George Garrow, Esq Junr. Merchant, Messrs M. Harris, J. Latour and Robert Rudyard, Writers—Mr. James Annesley,

Surgeon—Meſſrs. T. N. Greaves, William Woodcock, Charles Hutchinſon, William McPherſon, Andrew Sibbald, Samuel Midcroft, Robert Colebrook, Henry O'Hara, Timothy Henry and George Bulchier, Cadets.

Per Ceylon—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dare, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Ince, Mrs. Treves, Miſs Aſſey, Miſs Rutledge, Miſſes Paul and A. M. Paul,—Wm. Colhoun, Eſq. Surgeon—Captain Manſell and Cornet J. Walton, H. M. 25th Dragoons,—Meſſrs. H B. Ince, W. Harris, W. Hutchinſon and W. Carridge, Free Mariners, the latter dead—Meſſrs. J H. White, J. Taylor, J. A. Ayron, G. A. Kemplant, R. Agnew, J. Agnew, J. Somervile, A. M'Intoſh, T. Robinſon, W. Blake, W. Brit, T. Aſhton, S. Smithſon, G. Wray, W. Monteath and T. Wakefield, Cadets. Miſs Faron, Captains Haſtings Dare, William Park and John Leathart—Lieutenant W. Gilliam,—William Neſbitt, Aſſiſtant ſurgeon—Cornets S. Andrew 8th Light Dragoons and John M. Gibſon 24th Light Drgoons, for Bengal.

Captain Moleſworth, Miſtreſs and Miſs Moleſworth, received from the Taunton Caſtle for Madras.

Per Lady Caſtlereagh.—Mrs. I. Hodgſon, Mrs. Ann Gibſon and Mrs. Baillie,—Miſſes E. Scouler, E. Pringle and C. A Chippendale,—Lieut. Col. Charles Conner, Capt. J Shepland and Lieut. Thomas Hodgſon—Meſſrs. Ellis Walkin Cunliffs, C. Roberts, G. Maſthen, C. Simſon, S. Hadder, G. Staſy, G. Payne, J. Addiſon, C. Addiſon, Aldy, W. Henderſon, R. Ternby, A, McCormick, H. Smith, G. F. Robinſon, J. C. Strut, S. Yates, H. Dickſon, W. Blard, and T. Hadaway, Cadets—Meſſrs. H I. Chippendale, J. J. Gibſon, W. Stewart, T. Pigou, R. Ruſney, H Cook, and A. Ambrews,—Maſters R. A. Baillie, and A. H. Baillie, and Lieutenant Thomas Darke.

His Excellency LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEWITT, landed on Thurſday morning.—A Street was formed by the Troops in Garriſon from the Sea Gate to the Wallajah, through which his Excellency paſſed on his way to the Gardens of the Right Honorable the Governor.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

Liſt of Paſſengers, by the Ships juſt deſpatched.

Per Honorable Company's ſhip Dover Caſtle, captain Richardſon—*For Europe:*—Mrs. Sayer, Mrs. Rachael M'Innis, Mrs. Harriot Jones; Miſs Nancy M'Innis; lieutenant D. M'Innis, his Majeſty's 22d regiment of Foot, lieutenant Martin Sayer, his

Majesty's 53d regiment of Foot, lieutenant J. B. Glew, his Majesty's 53d regiment of Foot, and Mr. George Smith

For Fort St. George:—Lieutenant colonel Harriott; lieutenant Glofter, his Majesty's 12th regiment of Foot, lieutenant James Gouldhawke, his Majesty's 94th regiment of Foot, Mr. Thomas Cother, assistant surgeon, Madras establishment; lieutenant Roberts, ditto ditto; Mr. Dean; and Mr. James Taylor, sub conductor, for Ganjam.

Per Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Exeter, captain Nash.—*For Europe:*—Mrs. Helen Nash, Mrs. Johnston; Miss Hester Maria Harington; Mr. Muston, assistant surgeon; Mr. Thomas Harriott, Bombay marine, and Mr. Alex. Gordon.

Children:—Miss Charlotte Harington, Ann Middleship, Chrisana Roberts, Elizabeth Smith, Eliza Frances Anster; Masters James Elliot and John Jervil Anster.

For Fort St. George:—Captain Anderson, his Majesty's 94th regiment of Foot; and Mr. King, conductor.

G. O. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM—*August* 4, 1807.

The following Officers who have been promoted to the rank of Colonel regimentally on this establishment subsequent to the 3d of April 1804, to be recalled; and that each of those Officers be appointed and denominated Lieutenant Colonel Commandant from the dates respectively on which they were previously promoted to the rank of Colonel.

	Names	*Corps*	*date of rank.*		
Lt. Col.	John McIntyre,	Artillery	May	1,	1804,
	John Gordon,	Cavalry	Ditto,		
	Wm. Kirkpatrick,	Infantry	June	30,	
	John Gardiner,	Ditto	Ditto	21,	
	Henry De Castro,	Ditto	Ditto	do.	
	Bennet Marley,	Ditto	Ditto	do.	
	William Burn,	Ditto	Ditto	do.	
	Thos. Hawkeshaw,	Ditto	Ditto	28,	
	Nicholas Carnegie,	Artillery	November	12,	
	T. S. Bateman,	Cavalry	March	11,	1805,
	John Horsford,	Artillery	August	1,	
	Dyson Marshall,	Infantry	October	20,	
	Daniel Coningham,	Ditto	November	14,	
	Samuel Bradshaw,	Ditto	June	12,	1807:

The Officers thus appointed Lieutenant Colonels commandant will revert to their relative rank and standing on the list of the Army according to the dates of their commissions as Lieutenant Colonels.

Date of rank and relative standing of the Lieutenant Colonels of the Bengal Establishment, whose situations have been affected by the orders of the Honorable

the Court of Directors for cancelling all promotions to the rank of Colonel regimentally since the 3d day of April 1804, arranged according to their original seniority as Lieutenant Colonels.

Names and Rank.	*Dates of Rank.*	*Corps.*
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.		
William Kirkpatrick, - -	January 1, 1798, -	Infantry.
John M'Intyre, - -	Ditto - - - -	Artillery.
John Gardiner, - -	Ditto - - -	Infantry.
Henry De Castro, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
Bennet Marley, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
William Burn, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
Thomas Hawkeshaw, -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
Dyson Marshall, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
Danl. Coningham, -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
John Garstin, - -	Ditto - - -	Engineers.
Samuel Bradshaw, -	Ditto - - -	Infantry.
George Wood, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
John Haynes, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
Miche. Carnegie, -	January 1, 1800, -	Artillery.
John Horsford, - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
John Gordon, - -	October 5, ditto -	Cavalry.
T. S. Bateman, - -	Nov. 13, ditto - -	Ditto

Memorandum—Lieutenant Colonel commandant Kirkpatrick, ranks in the Army next below Colonel Kyd, of Engineers, whose situation on the Army List will now be next below Colonel Robert Blair, and Lieutenant Colonel H. White stands next in succession to Lieutenant Colonel commandant Bateman.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 4, 1807:

The following Cadets and Assistant Surgeons having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates and Counterpart Covenant of their respective appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly.

CADETS FOR THE ARTILLERY OR ENGINEERS.

Mr. William Owen Bernard.

CAVALRY.

Messrs. Robert Wood Smith, Frederick Benett, Geo. John Shadwell, and John Lane.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Peter Johnstone, John Grant, Nicholas Penny, James Johnstone, Richard Tapley, John Cockburn, William Jover, Thomas Bowman Shute, John Armstrong Currie, John Corse Wotherspoon, John Peter Allamand, Walter Hodges, Anthony Lamber Swanton, Charles R. Wm. Lane, James Richard Colnet, Gilbert Cowper, John Harris, William White, Robert Pringle, George Tomkyns, Adoniah Smith, Richard Windham Forster, John Charles Hatchett, Alexander McMahon, Robert Graham Forester, Robert Chalmers, John Jackson, James Harrison, and Douglas Hughes Hepinstal.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mr. James Jameson, Gilbert McCraken, Jehosaphat Castell, and A. R. B. Goldie.

The Cadets of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensigns, the Cadet of Artillery to Lieutenant Fireworker, and those of the Cavalry to Cornets; their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

August 11, 1807.

The Benares Provincial Battalion to be paid up and discharged on the 31st instant, or as soon after that date as the duties on which the Corps is now employed can be taken by the regular Troops stationed in the Zemindary of Benares, agreeably to instructions which the Provincial Commander in Chief will be pleased to transmit to the Officer Commanding the Station of Chunar.

The native commission and non-commission Officers of the Benares Provincial Battalion, who are desirous of remaining in the Service, are to be transferred with their rank and pay to the undermentioned Provincial Battalions.

	Consisting of Companies.
Patna,	9
Purneah,	8
Moorshedabad,	8

in proportion corresponding to the strength of each, and in which they are to be returned as supernumeraries until vacancies occur.

LEVEE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Calcutta, August 13.

On Monday morning, the 10th current, the Right Honorable the Governor General, held his first Levee in Bengal, which was very fully attended. Such Gentlemen as had not been previously introduced, were presented to his Lordship, by Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, and Captain Archibald Campbell, Aides de Camp.

Public notice has been given, by hand bills, circulated at the Presidency, that the Governor General will hold a Levee, every Monday fortnight, and give private Audience, every Thursday, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ENGLISH HORSES.

Calcutta, August 13.

By the Honorable Company's ships which lately arrived in Bengal, there have been imported ten uncommonly fine English Horses, bred at the Honorable Company's Stud, at Padnalls, in England; and sent out to Bengal, on account of the Company, and destined for the service of the Poosa Stud. All these Colts, are three years old:—seven of them by the Sire, Ascham, and 3 by the Arabian. They are beautiful animals; and present fine specimens of an improved English breed. Considering the length of the voyage which they have just completed, they are in very fine order. They are at present standing at Mr. De L'Etang's Repository, and have attracted a great number of visitors.

SIR G. H. BARLOW, BARONET, K. B.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary—Aug. 13.

Yesterday the 12th instant, being the day appointed by the Right Honorable the Governor General for the public investiture of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, with the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, at the hour of seven in the morning, the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Lumsden, the Provincial Commander in Chief, Major General Sir Ewen Baillie, and Major general Macdonald, the judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, the Members of the Boards of Trade and Revenue, and all the principal civil and military officers at the presidency, assembled at the government house.

At the same hour a deputation consisting of the Governor General's private and military secretaries, and the town major of Fort William, proceeded in the Governor General's carriages, escorted by the body guard under the command of captain Gall, to the residence of Sir George Barlow, for the purpose of conducting him to the government house.

On his arrival at the northern gate of the area of the government house, Sir George Barlow received the salutes of the troops under arms, consisting of the flank companies of his majesty's 67th regiment and the stationary guard of the governor general, which formed a street extending from the northern gate of the area to the northern stair case of the government house, the band of the regiment stationed in the portico, accompanying the salute with the music of "God save the King."

On alighting from his carriage, Sir George Barlow was received by a second deputation, consisting of major general Sir Ewen Baillie, major general Macdonald, and the commandants of artillery and engineers.

At the head of the stair leading to the upper floor of the government house, Sir George Barlow was received by a third deputation, consisting of the chief secretary to government, and the secretaries in the political, judicial, military and Persiam departments.

The Right Honorable the Governor General having previously taken his seat in a chair of state under a splendid canopy erected at the upper end of the grand saloon, and the chief civil and military authorities being ranged on each side agreeably to their respective ranks, Sir George Barlow, attended by the members of of the several deputations and preceded by the secretary in the

political department, bearing on a velvet cushion the insignia of the Order of the Bath, advanced through the centre door of the grand saloon to the front of the canopy.

The Governor General then arose, and communicated to Sir George Barlow the commands which his Lordship had received from his Majesty for investing Sir George Barlow with the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, in the following words:

"SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW,

"I am honored with his Majesty's commands to invest you with "the Insignia of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; and he "has been pleased to add a special instruction that the ceremony "shall be performed in the most honorable and distinguished man-"ner.

"The Order of the Bath, of which, without solicitation and of "his Majesty's own princely grace, you have been appointed a "Knight Companion, has ever been ranked by his Majesty amongst "the highest distinctions he can bestow, on such of his subjects "as have rendered signal service to their country; and amongst "the most exalted rewards of public virtue and exertion. These "honorable badges therefore, which, in obedience to his command "and in his royal name, I am about to have the satisfaction of "presenting to you, are not to be viewed merely as splendid orna-"ments to the person, but rather as displaying the more noble "and more gratifying decorations of your royal master's approba-"tion and esteem, as a constant, public, and visible manifestation "of the gracious favor with which the sovereign of the British em-"pire, has regarded the uniform zeal, application, wisdom, purity, "firmness, energy, and success, which have characterized through "a series of years, every hour of your long, faithful and distin-"guished services.

"Such are the sentiments, also, which have been consigned by "our Honorable Masters the East India Company, in every vo-"lume of their Recorders, and I will venture to assure you that "they are re-echoed from the hearts and bosoms of your country.

"For myself, it has been my fortune more than once to repre-"sent my Gracious Master on solemn and important occasions, "but never I assure you, Sir, with more entire and more cordial "personal gratification than on this day. It is indeed natural that "I should feel peculiar satisfaction, at finding myself the humble "instrument by which this just and honourable homage is paid to "eminent qualities and endowments, from which I am about to "experience so much benefit and comfort, and from which I am

" ſure to derive ſuch eſſential aid in the diſcharge of the arduous " and momentous duties, in which I have the honour and the " happineſs to be aſſociated with you "

The Chief Secretary to Gvernment having then read the documents connected with the appointment of Sir George Barlow to be one of the Knights Companions of the Moſt Honorable Order of the Bath, the Governor General proceeded to inveſt Sir George Barlow with the Inſignia of that Order in the uſual form, by placing the Red Ribbon over the Right Shoulder, ſurmounting it with the Collar of the Order, and fixing the Star on the left Breaſt.

Sir George Barlow then delivered a ſhort ſpeech, expreſſive of the high ſenſe he entertained of the honor, which had been graciouſly conferred on him by His Majeſty, and of his acknowledgements for the diſtinguiſhed manner in which the Inveſtiture had been conducted, and for the flattering ſentiments which His Lordſhip had been pleaſed to expreſs on that occaſion.

At the concluſion of Sir George Barlow's ſpeech, a ſalute of 17 guns was fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, in honor of the occaſion.

The Governor General, attended by Sir George Barlow, and the company aſſembled, then proceeded to Breakfaſt, which was prepared in the Marble Hall.

After Breakfaſt, Sir George Barlow took his leave, and was attended to his Carriage by the General Officers and Commandants of Artillery and Engineers.

Sir George Barlow returned to his houſe, accompanied by the members of the firſt deputation, and the Governor General's Body Guard, and was ſaluted as he paſſed by the troops under arms.

The company invited to be preſent at the Inveſtiture re-aſſembled in the Evening at a Dinner, given by the Governor General to Sir George Barlow, in honor of this diſtinguiſhed Ceremonial.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, K. B. to be Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, K. B. to be Preſident of the Board of Revenue.

John Lumſden Eſq. to be Preſident of the Board of Trade.

The Honorable J. E. Elliot, Private Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Mr. Charles Lloyd, re-appointed collector of the zillah of Moradabad.

Mr. W. J. Sands, collector of the zillah of Barreilly.

Mr. Alexander Roſs, collector of the zillah of Allahabad,

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 23d August, at Negapatam by the reverend Mr. Vost of Tranquebar, captain James McEwen to Mrs. C. Swartz, relict of Mr. D. Swartz, formerly engineer in the Dutch service.

At Tutacorin, on the 12th instant, lieutenant George Moore, to miss H. Deman.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Anna Eleonora Sykes, of a daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 23d ultimo, the lady of captain Marrett, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 25th ult. the lady of John Hay, esq. of a son.

At Vizagapatam on the 6th ult. the lady of C. Churchill, esq. of a son.

At the same place on the 11th ult. the lady of John Byng, esq. of a son.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th ult. the lady of John Campbell, esq. of a son.

On the 15th current, the lady of major general Fuller, of a daughter.

At Nundydroog, on the 12th inst. the lady of captain Henry Broome, of H. M. 22d dragoons, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 19th ultimo, the lady of major Bose, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, the lady of Alexander Anstruther, esq. of a son.

On the 6th instant, the lady of lieutenant Palin, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Hope, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Lately at Vizagapatam regretted by his numerous friends, John Dennis, esq. master attendant of that place.

At the Mount, on the 3d inst. the infant daughter of col. Bell.

The infant daughter of major gen. Fuller.

At Trichinopoly, the lady of John Hay, esq. surgeon, a numerous circle of admiring friends will long deplore the loss of this accomplished young lady.

On Monday evening the 21st instant, Mr. Wm. Blood, cadet.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 4th instant, Mr. James Murray, of the H. C. marine, to Miss Sarah Hume.

At the house of col. Richardson, Russapullah, lieutenant John Moir, of H. M. 67th regiment to Miss M. Thompson.

At Patna, on the 10th instant, captain George Becher, of the 5th regiment of cavalry, to miss Barclay.

On the 25th August, captain James Miller, to Miss P. A. Scott.

On Wednesday, the 26th August, lieut. John Rd. D. Beauregard, to Miss Mary Hickburn.

BIRTHS.

Lately, in Fort William, the lady of captain Curry, of H. M. 67th regiment, of a daughter.

On the 12th of August, the lady of captain G. Rochfort, of H. M. 67th regiment of a daughter.

On the 12th August, Mrs. Francis Derozio, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Reiley, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, of a son.

At Keitah, Bundlecund, on the 25th July, the lady of captain Richard Clarke, of a son.

At Futty Ghur, on the 2d instant, the lady of captain W. C. Faithful of the 4th regiment, of a daughter.

At Patna, on the 13th instant, the lady of George Chester, esq. of a daughter.

On Wednesday the 12th August, at Kissengunge, the Lady of lieutenant Gwatkin, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 13th August, Mrs. Brooks, of a daughter.

Lately at Benares, the lady of Samuel Ludlow, esq. assistant surgeon of that Station, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Deegah, on the 9th instant, much regretted, Mr. Benjamin Hathway, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude.

On the 18th instant, ensign Campbell, of H. M 17th foot.

On Monday evening, the 24th instant, William Jackson, esq. register of the supreme court of judicature, one of the attornies of the said court, and attorney to the honorable east india company. A gentleman esteemed for the strictest honour and integrity, both in puclic and private life.

On the 26th August, Mrs. Sarah Dixon, sister of lieutenant colonel Thomas Hardwicke.

Lately, at sea, the lady of captain Thomas Robertson, of engineers, Bengal establishent.

On the 31st instant, Mr. Archibald Graham, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst. by the rev. Nicholas Wade, lieut. William Jones, of the Madras military establishment, to Mrs. Maria Bell.

Lieutenant Hillhouse, of H. M. 86th regiment, to Mr. Wallace.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. Webster was safely delivered of a son.

At Surat, the lady of John Morrison, esq. of a son.

DEATH.

Lately at Surat, the lady of colonel Charles Boye, most sincerely regretted, by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

CEYLON DEATHS.

At Matura the 14th instant after a short illness, Frederick Baron Mylius, judge of the provincial court of that place.

PENANG MARRIAGES.

By the honorable the governor, on Tuesday the 14th July, at the house of Thomas Raffles, esq. lieutenant J. Veitch, of the Bombay establishment, and aid de camp to the late governor, to miss Oliphant, sister of the late J. H. Oliphant, esq.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

James Wolfe Murray, of Cringlebe, Esq. in Scotland, to Miss Isabella Strange, eldest daughter of James Strange, Esq. in the service of the Honorable East India Company, on the Madras Establishment.

M. W. Barnes, esq. of Reigate, to the Hon. Georgiana Catharine Coventry, second daughter of Viscount Deerhurst.

Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq. to Miss Sarah Ann Kent, second daughter of Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham House, Lincolnshire.

Sir R. L. Blose, bart. of Gabalva, to Miss Charlotte Richards, of Landaff, Glamorganshire.

The Hon. Thomas Parker, of Gresham Hall, Oxfordshire, to Miss Eliza Walstenholme, of Holywell, Sussex.

Philip Gibbs, esq. eldest son of Sir Philip Gibbs, bart. to Miss Maria Knipe, third daughter of Robert Knipe, esq. late of New Lodge, near Great Berhampstead.

Capt. Stuart, of the 16th light dragoons, to Miss Anson, sister of Viscount Anson.

W. C. Grant, esq. of the 92d regiment, to Miss Susan Milne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Milne, of Deptford.

At the seat of Joseph Cator, Esq. of Beckenham, Brownlow Mathew, Esq. son of the late Gen. Mathew, to Miss Naylor.

At West Malling, Berks, William Henry Douce, Esq. third son of the late Thomas Augustus Douce, Esq. to Miss Jane Downman, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel Downman, of the Royal Artillery.

Henry Downer, Esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square, to Miss Oliphant, daughter of Campbell Oliphant, Esq. of Weston, in Middlesex.

Captain Northey, of His Majesty's Navy, to Miss Whitby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Cresswell-Hall, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in the most abject state of poverty and distress, in the 54th year of his age, John Coghlan, esq. some time a captain in the 88th regiment of foot.—Amidst the crash of states, and downfal of empires,

it may not be unprofitable to the younger part of our readers, to turn aside from the awful events of the passing day, to contemplate for a moment the melancholy vicissitude of private individual life. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father, a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined his son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cooke, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved gallantly. At New-York, he married Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Coghlan. From this unfortunate connection, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. She was a rank republican in principle, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained his Majesty's permission, under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance, and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him im poverty and ruin; and rendered him in the end, after various and no common changes of fortune and situation, the broken-down and pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind; he was social and convivial; could at will, " set the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money. He was respectably connacted both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the officers of the Hospital detained the body a full fortnight in the dead-house, in the vain hope that some relation might step forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead.—The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the Hospital.

At Carmichael House, Lanarkshire, in her 31st year, Jane, Countess Dowager of Hyndford.

At Edinburgh, the Countess Dowager of Dalhousie.

Mrs. Grey, grandmother of Lord Howick.

John Morthland, esq. advocate of Scotland.

Lieut. Col. Bromfield, of Southfield, Jamaica.

John Barnard, esq. of the Bank of England, in his 64th year.

In his 75th year, General Jarry, inspector general of instruction in the Royal Military College.

Wm. George Sibley, esq. treasurer of the East India Company.

At Saxe Weimar, Charles Gore, esq. maternal grandfather of Earl Cowper.

General William Dalrymple, colonel of the 47th regiment, and lieutenant governor of Chelsea Hospital, in the 72d year.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lushington, wife of William Lushington, esq. of Moor-place Herts.

In Dublin, the Right Hon. Lord Carberry. The title devolves to Sir John Evans Freeke, baronet.

At Southampton, Sir William Duncan, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

EXTRACTS,

From the lateſt Engliſh Papers.

DEFENCE

OF

CAPTAIN SIR HOME POPHAM.

MR. PRESIDENT,

After having devoted the greater part of my life to the fervice of my King and Country, I am brought before you, and the other Members of this Honorable Court, to vindicate my conduct upon a charge as extraordinary in its nature, and unprecedented in the form and mode in which it is preferred, as perhaps was ever fubmitted to the inveftigation of a Court Martial —I am brought to trial by that fuperior authority to which every Officer in His Majefty's Naval Service looks up for reward and protection, for having zealoufly, and to the beft of my judgment and abilities, employed, within the limits of my ftation, the means placed at my difpofal, in making a fuccefsful attack on a poffeffion belonging to the enemy, inftead of fuffering the fquadron I commanded to remain inactive.—I am charged with having withdrawn from the Cape of Good Hope the naval force with which I had completely fulfilled the orders I had received for its capture, and with having left that conqueft unprotected; though, in the judgment of the very able and diftinguifhed Military officer commanding there, it was in perfect fecurity; with having acted contrary to the information I had received, though that information was the ground-work of my proceedings; and in the conclufion of the accufation, my conduct is prejudged, and circumftances which, in ordinary cafes, are ftated as facts, whence the Court are left to draw the inference of guilt or innocence, are againft me charged to conftitute a flagrant breach of public duty; and, contrary to that univerfally-acknowledged principle of juftice, which prefumes every man innocent till he is proved to be otherwife, punifhment, inftead of trial and inveftigation, is, I humbly conceive, for the firft time in the annals of the Britifh Navy, imperioufly demanded from the high tribunal before which I have now the honor to appear.

To the fubfequent part of the charge, detailing and commenting on the documents which are referred to in fupport of it, I alfo wifh to call the attention of the Court; as I am confident it will appear, that many of thofe comments are not juftified by the documents profeffed to be recited; and the Court will have perceived that many of thofe letters and details were no evidence againft me, and that many which were fo read, as part of the charge, were not attempted afterwards to be proved at all:—the production of thofe documents, or rather the reading of them, as part of the charge, makes it neceffary that I fhould comment on them and their fuppofed effect; and I fincerely lament that this neceffity compelled me moft unwillingly to afk the indulgence of the Court until this morning.

I am not difpofed, Sir, to complain of thofe who have directed this inveftiga-

tion, for having brought me before you; yet I cannot but think, Sir, that I have some little right to complain of not having received any intimation, before I left the Rio de la Plata, of the probability or possibility even of my conduct being submitted to this investigation: the silence of the Board of Admiralty in this respect has deprived me of some material witnesses, and accident only has furnished me with others, most important on a subject in which my character and feelings are most deeely interested. I cannot but suspect that the conduct of the Board of Admiralty must have originated in some change of opinion. All the information, and every fact, on which the judgment of the Board, as to my conduct, was to be formed, had long been before them. The re-capture of Buenos Ayres could not have produced, on high and honorable minds, any such change of opinion; but that some change did take place, from causes I am unable to develope, is obvious from the following official letter of the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

[Sir Home Popham here read the letter of Mr. Marsden, dated September 25, 1806, acknowledging the receipt of his dispatches, announcing the surrender of Buenos Ayres. This document concluded in the following words:—"I have their Lordships' commands to acquaint you, that, although they have judged it necessary to mark their disapprobation of a measure of such importance being undertaken without the sanction of His Majesty's Government, and of your having left the station, which it was your duty to guard, without any naval defence; they are nevertheless pleased to express their entire approbation of the judicious, able, and spirited conduct manifested by yourself, the officers, seamen, and mariners employed under your orders on the above occasion, and which you, (or the senior officer on the spot,) will communicate to them in a proper manner accordingly."]

Disappointed as I naturally felt at finding that the destination of the force under my command met with disapprobation, instead of approval, I was in some measure consoled by their Lordships' commendations upon the manner in which the expedition had been conducted; and punished as I must be considered to be by their expression of disapprobation, and still further by being superseded and recalled, I could not suppose that their Lordships meant to bring me to this trial. But I will not occupy the time or attention of this Honourable Court in tracing the causes that may have led to it. In looking round this Honourable Court, in which I see the highest ornaments of my profession, I am well satisfied that no party or political feelings will operate to my prejudice; and I should not deem it respectful to such a Court collectively, or to the High and Honourable Members of it individually, to attempt, by any comments on the effect of political prejudices and party spirit, to produce any undue impression in my favour. I wish to be tried, and to stand or fall in the opinion of this Court, of my profession, and of my country—by my conduct as an officer; and it is in the firm conviction that I shall be so tried and so judged, that I present myself before you with confidence as to the result. I will not detain you longer by general observations; but will now proceed to comment upon the charge, the foundation on which it rests, and the grounds on which I rely upon the justice of this Court for my honourable acquittal.

I will first consider the nature of the charge generally, which is, that having been intrusted with a force for the capture of the Cape, and having succeeded in that object, I did, with a view to an attack on the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, for which, it is said, I had no direction or authority whatever, withdraw the whole of the naval force from the Cape, under circumstances stated in the charge, which I will consider hereafter,—That I had no positive directions or express authority for such a destination of the force under my command, I readily admit; for my instructions contained no direction whatever, in relation to my fu-

ture conduct after the capture of the Cape.—It cannot be contended, therefore, that I acted CONTRARY to orders. What, therefore, is the fair construction on the letter and tenor of my orders? What were the objects, which it was my duty, as a naval officer, to keep in view?—I admit to the fullest extent, that my first object was to be satisfied, that the captured settlement was in a perfect state of security from attack; the next, it will not, for it cannot be denied to me, was the disposal of the force under my command for the good of His Majesty's service, and the further annoyance of the enemy within the limits of my command.—To the Members composing this Honourable Court, it is scarcely necessary to point out the combination and the variety of unexpected circumstances which may occur, and imperiously dictate the necessity of advantage being taken of the moment in promptly acting against an enemy. Circumstances may be such, that delay may lead only to discomfiture or disgrace; and that no time could be spared for consulting the superior authorities at home, or waiting for their orders.

Had such extreme caution, such rigid regulations, as seem to produce the present accusation, been hitherto enforced, that daring spirit of enterprise, that prompt and decisive energy of action which have raised the British name and character to so proud and enviable a summit of distinction, would not only have been checked, but in a great measure annihilated; and the annals of our history would not have been graced by so many gallant achievements, which, though undertaken without orders, have in general been eminently conducive to the interest and glory of this country. Numerous precedents exist, which fully illustrate the truth of this position. Amongst others which present themselves to my memory at this moment, I shall beg leave to mention the *coup de main*, which put the British crown in possession of Gibraltar. Admiral Sir George Rooke had no orders for undertaking that bold enterprise; nor was he arraigned by his superiors at home for having exercised his discretion on that occasion. On the contrary, Her Majesty Queen Anne did every honour to his spirited conduct. In the American war, Admiral Sir Peter Parker and General Sir John Dalling, the then naval and military commanders at Jamaica, concerted an expedition against the Spanish settlement of Omoah, which was to a certain degree successful. No blame was understood to have attached to either of those officers for having directed this operation without orders.

At the begining of the late war, in 1793, Lord Hood entered Toulon, and afterwards attacked Corsica, not only without orders, but, in the latter case, against the opinion of the General and other military officers, who therefore refused to co-operate with him: he trusted to his own resources of talent, exertion, and perseverance, and succeeded in his attack. He apologizes in his public letter for having undertaken these operations; and Toulon and Corsica were ultimately evacuated, in consequence of our military force being inadequate to their preservation; and yet, neither this exercise of discretion in the first instance, nor the subsequent misfortunes which lost those places to the British arms, were ever made the subject of imputation on Lord Hood as an officer, or of any criminal charge against him, or of censure; but, on the contrary, his conduct met with the most unqualified approbation of Government and his Sovereign, and the highest honour and rewards. In 1796, Lord St. Vincent (then Sir J. Jervis) sent the heroic Nelson to attack Teneriffe, in consequence of information which he received, that two ships from the Rio de la Plata had landed their treasure there. Every person is acquainted with the issue of that expedition, which lost to the country so many brave men, and in which Lord Nelson himself was severely wounded. Notwithstanding the disastrous result of this attack, which was undertaken without orders from any su-

perior authority, and I believe I am warranted in saying, out of the limits of Lord St. Vincent's command, no censure was ever understood to have passed on the conduct of that officer in directing it: certainly no judicial inquiry or public censure ever followed the enterprise.

Another instance I think it necessary to observe, of the exercise of discretion, which is afforded to me by the treaty of el Arisch, entered into by Captain Sir Sidney Smith with General Kleber, for the return of the French army, under the command of the latter, from Egypt to France. This treaty, as is well known, involving as it did great political interests, was not approved of by the British Government; and though it had been regularly signed and exchanged by Sir S. Smith, orders were sent out to Lord Keith to put an end to that treaty, and to prevent its being carried into execution; and although Sir S. Smith, had the mortification of finding his well-meant exertions disapproved of, and cancelled at home; though they were the source of much embarrassment and uneasiness to the Government at the time; and above all, though he had no separate command, but was immediately under Lord Keith, then Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, to whom the means and opportunity of reference, as compared with the present case, were short and easy:—yet, under all these circumstances, the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith in this instance was never submitted to a Court Martial. That illustrious character, Lord Nelson, has also afforded to the navy another strong example on the exercise of their discretionary power, by leaving his station in the Mediterranean to go to the West Indies, under circumstances which I cannot so forcibly state, as by quoting his own words, in a letter from him, since published, to Mr. Simon Taylor, of Jamaica, dated Victory, off Martinico June 10, 1805. "I had no hisitation in forming my judgment, and I flew to the West Indies without any orders, but I think the ministry cannot be displeased." Leaving, however, it must be recollected, (if that judgment had been erroneous,) his station without a single ship, and many vulnerable points unprotected. It is unnecessary to state, that general and public approbation followed this bold and judicious exercise of discretion.

Captain E. Thompson, of the Hyæna, with whom I served three years as Midshipman, exercised his own discretion, in coming to England from the West Indies with a convoy, without any orders for that purpose. He was tried, in consequence of a letter written by Sir Samuel Hood to the then Secretary to the Admiralty, in which that Admiral states, that nothing which Captain Thompson had written, can induce him (Sir S. Hood) to approve of his (Captain Thompson) going to England without orders. Sir Samuel, in his letter, repeats the expression in these words:—"I say, without orders, as he had none from me;" and finally concludes his letter of complaint to the Admiralty thus: "It is my duty to state fact as they are presented to me, and it remains for their Lordships to decide upon the propriety, or impropriety, of a Captain's going such lengths *without* orders." Nothing is more apparent, or can be much more strongly expressed, than the impression of misconduct on the part of Captain Thompson, which predominated in Sir Samuel Hood's mind, at the moment when he wrote the preceding letter of complaint; yet the Admiralty Board of that day, notwithstanding the unfavourable impress certainly intended to be conveyed against Captain Thompson by Sir Samuel Hood, did not, as in my case, prejudge Captain Thompson to the Court, and term his conduct, *a flagrant breach of duty that should not pass unpunished*, but simply directed the Court to inquire into the conduct of the said Captain Thompson, in having left Barbadoes, and come to England, without orders, and to try him for the same accordingly. Captain Thompson was tried for his supposed of-

fence; his conduct was declared by the Court to have been necessary, judicious, and highly meritorious, and he was honourably acquitted.—I will refer to another case, which particularly applies to the subject of the present inquiry. The Court will have observed, that in my letters and correspondence with the Governor of St. Helena, I allude to a former intention of making an attack on the settlements in the Rio de la Plata from St. Helena. I am able to prove, that such an expedition was discussed and considered by Lord Macartney and Admiral Christian, on the suggestion of Governor Brooke, of St. Helena, and that without any orders. The objection of having no orders did not occur to either of them, the object being to annoy the enemy within the limits of Admiral Christian's command.

Before I quit this part of the subject, I must observe, that it is impossible to confine that wise and salutary discretion, which must in all cases be left to Commanders on distant foreign stations, within any precise and definite limits. The conduct of an officer, so circumstanced, must in such cases be tried by the actual situation in which he was placed at the time, not by subsequent events or facts, which could not be known to, or suspected by him, much less by change of opinion, arising from political changes in the superior authorities. Having given a general view of the subject, in order to direct the attention of the Court to the statement which I must enter into, and to enable them more readily to apply the facts, I shall proceed to to the circumstances which preceded and gave rise to the expeditions to the Cape and Buenos Ayres; and I must for that purpose go bace to the period when I was firk desired to collect the information necessary for plaining the latter expedition.—It was in the end of the year 1803, that I first had conferences with some of the members of the administration then in power, relative to an expedition to the Rio de la Plata, and which was combined with one proposed by General Miranda. I had also frequent communications with General Miranda on the subject; and, in fact, towards the close of that administration, some steps were taken for carrying this projected expedition into effect. In the course of the following year, 1804, a change occurred in the Government of the Country, after which I was appointed to command the blockading squadron off Boulogne, in the absence of Admiral Louis. During this period, Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, corresponded with me on the subject of Miranda's plan; and on my coming to town in the month of October, in that year, (at which period the probability of a Spanish war had increased,) his Lordship directed me to send again for General Miranda, and to digest my ideas on the subject of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, into the form of a memoir. To the best of my recollection, I delivered this document to Lord Melville on the 16th of October, 1804: shortly afterwards I was directed to attend Mr. Pitt, in order that he might converse with me on the various points comprehended in that memoir.

In the month of December, 1804, the Diadem, to which ship I was appointed, was put into commission for the express purpose of my proceeding in her on the intended expedition to South America; but various circumstances arose to retard the execution of the project at that time. In July, 1805, when I was at Portsmouth, anxiously waiting the final arrangement about South America, I received, by private channels of communication, an account of the weak state of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope. This intelligence appeared to me so important, not only from the advantage to be derived from the capture of the Cape of Good Hope itself, but from the facility which the possession of that settlement would afford to the projected conquest of the dependencies on the east

coast of South America, that I lost no time in coming up to town and communicating it to Mr. Pitt. This communication was made through Mr. Sturges Bourne, then one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, whom I shall call as a witness before you. I can take upon me confidently to say, it will appear, from the evidence of that gentleman, that the idea of an expedition to the Cape was adopted by Mr. Pitt, on this suggestion; and in the course of a few days I received my instructions to proceed in the Diadem, as Commanding Officer of all His Majesty's ships and vessels destined for that service.

On the 29th of July, 1805, I took leave of Mr. Pitt, when I had a long conversation with him on the original project of the expedition to South America; in the course of which Mr. Pitt informed me, that from the then state of Europe, and the confederacy in part formed, and forming against France, there was a great anxiety to endeavour, by friendly negociation, to detach Spain from her connection with that power; and, until the result of such an attempt should be known, it was desirable to suspend all hostile operations in South America; but, in case of failure in this object, it was his intention again to enter on the original project. From these circumstances it will, I am confident, appear manifest to every Member of this Honourable Court, that if the attack on the Cape of Good Hope preceded that of the Spanish settlements, the priority was the result of my own immediate suggestion to the late Prime Minister. Unhappily for me, death has deprived me of the means of proving the particulars of what passed in my last interview with that illustrious and ever to be lamented Statesman. But I can prove, by the strongest presumptive evidence, that one of the last orders to me, from Mr. Pitt, was to furnish Mr. Huskisson with a memorandum of the names of the gentlemen from whom he was likely to obtain any further information he might want on the subject. Our conversation took place in Mr. Huskisson's room in the Treasury; and as Mr. Pitt was going out Mr. Huskisson came in, and to him I immediately communicated Mr. Pitt's directions to me, and furnished him with the names; and Mr. Huskisson can prove, from subsequent conversation with Mr. Pitt, that the names were so given to him by Mr. Pitt's order.

I request, therefore, the Members of this Honorable Court to compare all the circumstances positively proved—the plan delivered in—the expedition set on foot to carry it into execution—the delay of it—the substitution, by my suggestion, of the Cape—and what will be proved by Mr. Huskisson, as to the last order I received relating to this project; and ask themselves, whether it is possible to entertain a reasonable doubt, independent of my assertion, of my having been in complete possession of Mr. Pitt's views towards this expedition?—And, in corroboration of what I have above stated, Mr. Huskisson can prove that active steps were taken to continue to procure further information in relation to the Spanish settlements on the east coast of South America. The precise nature of these steps, (as I do not feel at liberty, even in my own defence, to make disclosures which might hereafter hazard the personal safety of others,) I cannot state: it will be sufficient, I trust, for the Court, that steps were taken which showed that the object was not lost sight of, though postponed, from considerations connected with the then political state of Europe, and which circumstances I have no hesitation in saying were the sole cause of my not having specific instructions upon the subject.

Early in February, 1806, I received accounts of the termination of the war in India, and naturally concluded, that no possible exigency could immediately arise in that country, to make it necessary for the Governor-General to apply to

the Cape for any military support. In the course of the same month, I also received the news of Lord Nelson's glorious victory off Trafalgar, and an account of the confederacy against France, from an alliance with which power it had not been practicable to detach Spain. Towards the end of February, a Danish vessel, which arrived at the Cape, brought English newspapers, giving an account of the defeat or capitulation of the Austrian army at Ulm. By the capture of the Volontaire French frigate, on the 4th of March, 1806, I learnt the defeat of the Russian army at Austerlitz, and that Buonaparte was in possession of Vienna.—This Honorable Court will therefore, not fail to observe, that the causes which had contributed to suspend any expedition to South America, as a matter of policy, and to change my original destination to the attack on the Cape, were suddenly done away. But even under these impressions, and which so favorite an object of pursuit before me, I did not at first contemplate the execution of it, or the being able to carry troops from the Cape for its accomplishment: on the contrary, I directed all my attention to measures of precaution as to the French fleets which were at sea, and the protection of the Cape and the trade.

Having established these general principles applicable to the nature of the charge, and stated all the circumstances which occurred previous to my leaving England up to the period of the commencement of the expedition, so as to put the Court in full possession of the impressions on my mind upon the subject; and also stated my conduct, and the motives by which that conduct was directed, up to the period of my contemplating, leaving the Cape, and the expedition to Buenos Ayres, I now come more immediately to the charge itself.

The first subject for consideration, under all the circumstances of the case, was the safety of the captured settlements, and arrangments with a view to the French squadrons, and the protection of the trade; the first of which I am charged to have left unguarded and open to attack and insult, and the latter to have left without protection. I must here call the attention of the Court to the particular words of the charge. [*Vide* the Admiralty Order.] I will now state the intelligence, I had received in relation to the French squadron, and my conduct on that intelligence, as applicable to these charges. The first intelligence I collected from the officers of the Volontaire, which was captured on the 4th of March, 1806, induced me to apprehend an immediate attack on the Cape; or, at all events, that one of the divisions of the Brest squadron would put into the Cape: this is apparent from my letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty of the 7th of March, 1806, detailing the accounts I had then procured. By subsequent and more particular inquiries of the officers of the Volontaire, stated to the Admiralty, in a letter of the 20th March, I gathered such presumptive evidence respecting the ulterior destination of Willeaumez's squadron, as induced me strongly to infer that, after cruising a certain time on the bank of Lagullas, he would put into the Brazils for water and refreshments, and thence proceed to the West Indies; more especially after he should have been informed that the Cape was actually taken by the British forces: indeed so strongly did this presumption then operate upon my mind, confirmed as it was by no enemy having appeared at the Cape, that I dispatched a small copper-bottomed transport brig to Admiral Cochrane at Barbadoes, to apprise him of what I conceived was the most likely course to be pursued by Willeaumez under every circumstance which had reached my knowledge respecting the state of his squadron. I also dispatched the Protector gun-brig to Sir Edward Pellew in India, and the Rolla brig, to endeavour to fall in with whatever British squadron might be employed in the blockade of the Mauritius.—Those measures of precaution will evince to this Honourable

Court my extreme anxiety to communicate to the Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's naval forces in every quarter of the globe, and on every station liable to attack from the enemy's flying squadrons, such intelligence as might best enable them to intercept those squadrons, or to act on the defensive, and afford every protection in their power to the commerce of the United Kingdom.

Here, Sir, I must for a moment advert to the instructions of the 2d Aug. 1806, ordering me to send a frigate to cruise on the east coast of South America, between Rio de Janeiro and the Rio de la Plata. From such an order it is certainly possible to draw this inference, that I had no specific directions with relation to the attack of the enemy's settlements in the Rio de la Plata; this I have already fully admitted. I had no communication whatever with Lord Barham upon the subject of South America; although I knew that la Plata was a part of the Cape station, last war, as well as the Mauritius, yet I doubted whether the last place would be considered so this war; and upon writing a letter to Mr. Barrow on the subject, I received the letter of the 2d of August, accompanied by a private letter of the same date, stating that he had not been able to get a bomb allowed, but had sent the above-mentioned order for a frigate, to the coast of South America; but that it did not appear to be necessary to look out to the eastward, as little was to be apprehended from that quarter; and he added, "that it would only "create a jealousy in the commanders in the Indian Seas, whose commands ex-"tend at present to the Mauritius."

It is publicly known, and officially to some of the Members of this Court, that, during the late war, our cruisers were constantly either off the mouth of the river, or cruising absolutely off Monte Video; one of the very ships, indeed, (the Diomede,) which had cruised there, was now one of my squadron; and, independent of every other consideration, I not only had the opinion of that respectable officer Captain Rowley, who was on the Cape station last war, that the Rio de la Plata was considered as a part of that station, but it was also the unanimous opinion of every officer under my command. I beg it, however, to be understood, that these opinions were expressed long before our arrival at the Cape.

I have entered at some length on this subject, because, an impression has been circulated with considerable industry, that I had no authority whatever to go to the Rio de la Plata; but it must be evident, by the letter of the 2d of August, that the Admiralty considered that river as an enemy's port, which ought to be constantly watched by some of the cruisers under the orders of the senior naval officer at the Cape, and consequently within the limits of his command; nay, if it were possible that it could be contended, that, because the order directed the sending a frigate, I had no right to carry there my whole squadron, I should answer, that the object of sending a frigate would be nugatory, unless it was allowed to act on the intelligence she might bring; for I would not ask, whether, if a cruiser had brought an account that two of the enemy's line of battle ships had entered the river totally dismasted, and that they were moored off Monte Video, and every exertion was making to get them refitted for sea, I should not have been justified in sending a force from the Cape to attack them without a moment's loss of time?

But to revert to the military state of security at the Cape: by the well-known zeal, ability, and judgment of Sir David Baird, it was placed in a state of the most perfect safety. The garrison had been strengthened by a levey of native militia, and its means of defence were deemed so ample and adequate by Sir David Baird, whose opinion in such a case I considered myself justified in adopt-

ing, as he was the most competent judge in military affairs, that that this intelligent officer did not hesitate to furnish a detachment of his gallant troops, in consequence of my submitting to him all the information I had received respecting the defenceless state of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and my urgent representations to him of the great advantages which our country was likely to derive, particularly at so critical a period, from such valuable acquisition as the conquest, of one or both of those places. Certain I am that it is not necessary for me to impress on this Honourable Court, that the preference felt by the Dutch colonists and natives to the mild and fostering protection of the British Government, would have disposed them to have lent their most cordinal assistance in repelling a French force, if it were possible to expect such a force; as, in the event of its succeeding in the attack, the colony would have become subject to the oppressive exaction and tyranny of the French Government.—But if any additional proof were wanting of the perfect state of security in which Sir David Baird considered the Cape after he had furnished me with a detachment of his garrison for the expedition to Rio de la Plata, it is to be found in the circumstance of his having reinforced General Beresford by a second detachment of his troops. This surely furnishes incontrovertible evidence that Sir David Baird considered the Cape in no danger from the weakness of his garrison or means of defence; and shall I be condemned for availing myself of that aid, which his superior judgment felt could be afforded with perfect safety?—Farther, as to the state of security in which the Cape was considered by General Baird, I shall prove to the satisfaction of this Honourable Court, by the testimony of Mr. Browne, who was Master-Attendant at the Cape, that, by the construction of several additional batteries mounted with heavy artillery, no enemy's ship could fairly enter any of the principal bays or harbours in its vicinity, without incurring the danger of being captured or totally destroyed. Mr. Browne will be able to show to the Court, that it was the most earnest wish of Sir David Baird, that the enemy might make an attempt to wrest the settlement from the British forces. He was perfectly satisfied they would find it almost impossible to effect a landing; or, if a landing was effected, to succeed in reducing the place with an army of ten thousand men.

I must now, Sir, particularly advert to a letter from General Baird to Lord Castlereagh, dated 5th May, 1806, which has been read as part of the charge, but not proved by evidence. This letter states, that a French frigate anchored in Simon's Bay, and sent a boat on shore; which boat, with a French officer and her crew, were taken prisoners on their landing. This letter must have been engrafted on the charge with a view of supporting that part which alludes to the protection of the Cape from insult, but more particularly to what relates to its being left without the means of taking possession of any ship of the enemy that might put into any of the harbours or bays of the Cape. It is intended, no doubt, to endeavour to impress the Court with an opinion, that if I had remained at the Cape with my squadron the French frigate in question might have been captured. However specious such an idea may, probably, appear, nothing can be more erroneous. This French frigate is stated to have come into Simon's Bay, where she is said to have anchored; but I shall prove, Sir, by the evidence of Mr. Browne, that she never did enter Simon's Bay, but came to anchor in False Bay, and so far out, that when she was fired at from the batteries in Simon's Bay, every shot fell short. No sooner did she discover, by these discharges of cannon, that the settlement was in possession of the British forces, than she cut her cables, and made all sail into the offing.—Now, Sir, upon the supposition that I had received no intelligence to induce

me to proceed with the squadron to the Rio de la Plata, I deny the probability, I might even say the possibility, of my being able to capture this French frigate.

To put the fact in a clear point of view, so as to convince every Member of this Honourable Court that no imputation can possibly attach to me for her escape, it will only be necessary for me to prove, by the deposition of the same witness, (Mr. Browne,) that while I was lying at anchor in Table Bay, with the greater part of my squadron, another French frigate (la Piedmontaise,) chased in there a neautral ship, and actually approached the squadron so near, that from the signal station on the Lion's Rump, she was clearly discovered to be a cruiser. Notwithstanding that I had received a message to this effect from the officer stationed at the signal tower, it was utterly impossible for me to prevent her from escaping. The general state of the prevailing winds in the principal anchorages at the Cape, Sir, is such, that the utmost efforts of the most skilfull and vigilant commander of a squadron lying there, would in vain be exerted in attempting to overtake an enemy's ship that should use due precaution in standing in for the land to reconnoitre. Those who have a knowledge of the bays and anchorages of the Cape, and in the neighbourhood, will be satisfied that I am correct in asserting that a British squadron, lying in Table Bay, can seldom or ever get out between Green Point and Robin Island, unless there is a strong northerly wind, by reason of the heavy swell constantly setting in there from the south-west, and the current, which comes to the southward and eastward, and sets to the northward between Robin Island and the main; consequently an enemy's cruiser, standing in for that part of the land called the Lion's Rump, would, as soon as she discovered a squadron at anchor in the bay, be able, under the circumstances before stated, to effect her escape; because the British fleet would, with the south-east wind, which is the prevailing wind at the Cape of Good Hope, have to run down to leeward, that is, to the westward of Robin Island, thereby making a circuit of at least three leagues before she could haul up in chase of an enemy's cruiser. This, Sir, was exactly the case when la Piedmontaise, a French frigate, hove in sight of the signal post, while I was lying at anchor in Table Bay.

The south-east wind prevailed in the offing, while there was a dead calm in the bay; and although, on hearing of a strange sail being in the offing, I instantly made a singal for the Leda and Narcissus to slip and chase: yet it was impossible for those frigates to get out of the bay till the evening of the following day.—Now, Sir, let us suppose that I was lying with all, or a part of my squadron, in Table Bay, may I not come nearer the case in Simon's Bay, when la Cannoniere was standing in; can it be imagined that she would, on the discovery of my squadron, have continued to do so, much less have come to an anchor, even out of gun-shot? Independently of which, circumstances somewhat similar to those before described, would have opposed any efforts I might have made on such an occasion, to prevent her escape; for the winds in Simon's Bay are, in general, so light and variable, that before a ship of war could have slipped and got out of the Bay, the Cannoniere, or any other enemy's cruiser standing in for the land in that quarter, would have made so large an offing as to afford no probability of success to any ship detached in pursuit of her from the anchorage in Simon's Bay. I shall only add, that ship lying at anchor in Simon's Bay may be seen at so great a distance by any vessels standing into False Bay, that there is no chance of a capture being made of an enemy's cruiser, which could not fail to observe any men of war of equal or superior force, because she is sure to have the bay quite open, in consequence of the necessity of her keeping in the north-east part, for the purpose of continuing within the limits of the trade wind, and of avoiding the Whitle Rock.

I have entered into this explanation with a view of removing any unfavourable impression which the circumstances relative to la Cannoniere, as mentioned in Sir David Baird's letter to Lord Castlereagh, dated the 9th of May, 1806, are intended to produce on the Court. In doing this, Sir, I flatter myself that I have also completely answered that part of the accusation which mentions, that I left the Cape "*without the means of taking possession of any ships of the enemy which might have put into any of the bays or harbours of the Cape, or parts adjacent.*"

As to the Cape having been left *without the means of affording protection to the trade of His Majesty's subjects*, in consequence of my having sailed with my squadron on the expedition to the Rio de la Plata, I shall also prove, by the testimony of Mr. Browne, that the different batteries, armed with heavy-cannon, are erected in such positions, as to command the anchorage in Table Bay and Simon's Bay: so that while they threaten destruction to any enemy's cruiser that should attempt to come within the range of their guns, they at the same time afford to all merchant vessels, sailing under the British flag, the most complete protection. Besides, at the time when I left the Cape the winter season was about to commence, during which no ships can lie in Table Bay with safety. Commodore Johnstone justly observed, when he was sent into those seas on a secret expedition, in 1781, it was deemed unadviseable by himself and General Meadows to attack the Cape in that season. No attack, indeed, on this settlement was to be apprehended from an enemy's force, during the period in which I am charged with leaving the Cape exposed to attack and insult.—Independently of these circumstances, I would ask, how often has the Cape been left without a single ship of war to assist in its defence during the time it was in possession of the British forces in the late war, and the flag of the naval commanding officer on the station left flying on board a small vessel scarcely capable of making any resistance? Indeed, in the immediate expectation of the arrival at the Cape of some men of war from England, I left an order, dated the 13th of April, 1806, addressed to any naval officer who might arrive there, and be junior to myself; by which order he or they were at perfect liberty either to remain at the Cape, or follow me to the Rio de la Plata, as should appear most for the benefit of His Majesty's service, after a consultation with Sir David Baird on the subject.

I have already, I trust, repelled that part of the charge which accuses me of having "*left the Cape not only exposed to attack and insult, but even without the means of affording protection to the trade of His Majesty's subjects*, or of taking possession of any ships of the enemy that might have put into any of the bays or harbours of the Cape, or parts adjacent." I must now reply to the continuation, or sequel, coupled as it is (in a manner not as I conceive the most candid) with the preceding parts, which I have answered, and, I hope, refuted. This sequel runs thus:—"All which he, the said Sir Home Popham, did, notwithstanding he had received previous information of a detachment of the enemy's ships being at sea, and in the neighbourhood of the Cape; and notwithstanding he had been apprised that a French squadron was expected at the Mauritius, of which he informed us, by his letter to our Secretary, dated the 9th of April, 1806, only four days prior to his departure from the Cape to the Rio de la Plata."—I have called the manner in which this sequel of the charge is concluded uncandid; for it conveys to the mind that I left the Cape at the very moment when detachments of the enemy's ships were expected there, of those arrival in the neighbourhood of the Cape I had received previous information.—That this is not a fair or candid interpretation will be manifest, when it shall be seen, by the perusal of the whole of my letter of the 9th April, to Mr. Marsden, and by an examination

into the particulars of the information asserted, or implied, to have been thus given by me to the Admiralty, respecting detachments of the enemy's ships, that my expressions, in one part of the said letter, explain completely those previously used, either in another paragraph of that letter, or any prior intelligence given by me respecting the enemy's ships in other letters; and that I had, in my communications to the Admiralty, fairly disposed of Willeaumez's squadron, which, in fact, was the French squadron said to have been expected at the Mauritius;

What, Sir, can be more uncandid than thus to allude to a part of a letter; and, by not adverting to some other part of the said letter, make it appear that the writer (and that writer the commanding officer of a British squadron in a distant quarter) stands, as it were, before his judges self-convicted of improper conduct by his own official communications? My respect to the Court, and the controul which I have endeavoured to impose upon my feelngs and any language, prevent me from giving way to the sensations which naturally arise in my breast while I am commenting on such a proceeding. Justly as I have a right to complain of it, I shall content myself with pointing it out to the notice of the Court, and with proving to the conviction of all the honourable Members of which it is composed, that there is no just ground for the interpretation which is attempted to be impressed on their minds—that I not only knew of the expected arrival of detachments of the enemy's ships at the time when I left the Cape with my squadron, but had myself actually given to the Secretary of the Admiralty information to that effect. In the very first paragraph of the letter in question, so far from my saying that I had received previons information of the detachments of the enemy's ships being at sea, and in the neighbourhood of the Cape, I begin by stating,—as the season is very far advanced for lying in Table Bay, and the weather particularly unsettled for the time of the year, I propose quitting it with the squadron immediately;—assigning, as an additional reason for my departure, that, from the length of time that had elapsed since we heard of Admiral Willeaumz's fleet, it is very improbable, consistent with the situation he was in, that he should come here at present. I then proceeded to remark, that, "to determine his position at this moment would be impossible, and it would almost be equally difficult to decide on the best mode of applying the exertions of the squadron the ensuing two months to the greatest advantage."

My next paragraph in the said letter is, "that the intelligence we received by la Volontaire, and which has already been transmitted to you (that is, to Mr. Marsden,) for their Lordships' information, appears materially to incline to the supposition that the West Indies is the destination of Admiral Willeaumez's fleet:" but the Court will be pleased, I hope, to give the next paragraph their particular attention, while I observe that this is the part on which this unfounded interpretation of the letter rests. "General Anker, the late Governor of Tranquebar, who is just arrived here on his way to Europe, informed me, in the course of conversation, that a French squadron was expected at the Mauritius, but that it was impossible for that island to supply any flour to it, without looking to the Rio de la Plata or the coast of Brazil for a supply. On which consideration, I think, employing the squadron in cruising a short time off that coast, instead of remaining idle, will be a disposition fraught with some advantages, and which I hope will appear so evident to their Lordships as to induce them to approve of the measure." —Here, Sir, I have stated my reasons for supposing that the ulterior destination of Admiral Willeaumez's squadron was the West Indies; and in the same paragraph of my letter I added what was mentioned to me by General Anker, the

late Governor of Tranquebar, in the course of general conversation, respecting a French squadron expected at the Mauritius. But it is to be remarked, that this was not given to me by General Anker, or repeated by me to Mr. Marsden, as positive intelligence, but merely as a matter of conjecture.

Every Member of this Honorable Court must be aware, that during the progress of a war, a variety of rumours obtain circulation, respecting the moments and supposed destination of the hostile naval forces, and that in a distant quarter of the globe some of those rumours are wafted in opposite directions, till the event proves that a report concerning the expected arrival of one squadron at a particular place, originated from the circumstance of that squadron having fallen in with a vessel bound to that place, and conveyed through her some intelligence calculated to deceive and mislead as to the real object of its destination, while this false intelligence has the imaginary effect of dividing or multiplying this one squadron into two detachments, and thus creating a double cause either of alarm or precaution. This was the case in the present instance; the squadron alluded to by General Anker was no other than Willeaumez's squadron, which, as I rightly imagined, would either put into the Rio de la Plata, or the Brazils, for water and refreshments, and then proceed to the West Indies; which conjecture induced me to dispatch a vessel to Admiral Cochrane on that station, to enable him to be prepared against the enemy's arrival. I next informed the Admiralty of my then intended disposition of the squadron under my command, in these terms:—"As this letter is to be conveyed by a foreign ship, I shall not enter into any minute datail, but say it is my intention to proceed off Rio de la Plata, in the first instance; to send the Raisonable to her destinction by the time fixed, the Diomede to Rio de Janeiro to procure rice for the colony, of which it is in the greatest want, and to return immediately to False Bay with the other ships, unless I should hear that Admiral Linois is at St. Catherine's, preparing to cruise for the outward-bound ships, in which case I shall endeavour to intercept him, if it does not infringe on the time of my return to the Cape to receive their Lordships' commands, in consequence of the dispatches conveyed by l'Espoir."

Having thus brought this letter of the 9th of April, 1806, before the Court, I submit to their consideration, whether, on a candid ad dispassionate review of its contents, I am not borne out in asserting, that no passage in it can be fairly and justly construed so as to imply that I apprehended or expected the arrival of a French squadron at the Cape about the period of my departure from that settlement on the expedition to the Rio de la Plata?

As to the circumstance of my leaving the Cape only four days after I had written to Mr. Marsden this letter of the 9th of April, my reasons for so doing are fully detailed in the official letter which I addressed to him as Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, on the 13th of April, which has been read to the Court as part of the charge, and which I now request to be considered as again read. These letters are still more enlarged upon in a letter I addressed to the Admiralty from St. Helena, under date of the 30th of April, to which the letter of that date read on the part of the prosecution is only an addenda, and therefore I must now desire to have the material letter read in this place*.

If I am asked, why I was so anxious to leave the Cape in such apparent haste, as not to wait for the arrival of the men of war expected from England? my answer is this;—that I was apprehensive that any delay in my departure, added to the probable length of the passage to the east coast of South America, might defeat

* Not put in the Minutes.

the object of the expedition, by retarding my arrival in the Rio de la Plata until that season which, from the information I was possessed of respecting the navigation of this river, might render it impossible to ascend it high enough to attack either of the settlements of Monte Video or Buenos Ayres.

I am now desirous of calling the attention of the Court to the manner in which the Secretary of the Admiralty replied to my letter of the 9th of April, wherein I apprised that Board of my intended departure for the Rio de la Plata. This letter is in the following terms:—"I have received and communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 9th of April last, informing them of your intended proceedings with the squadron under your orders." —Have I not then, Sir, a just right to suppose that the Admiralty Board did not disapprove of my having sailed with the squadron from the Cape?—for certainly it is rational to infer that some expression of their displeasure would have been inserted in this letter of Mr. Marsden. I am naturally led to this construction, also, by the terms of their letter acknowledging the receipt of my account of the capture of the Cape, which is couched in the following terms:

"I have received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 13th of January last, with the several papers therein referred to relative to the capitulation of the town and castle of the Cape of Good Hope."

Will it not appear to the Court almost incredible, that not only no disapprobation was expressed as to my intentions signified in the letters of the 9th, 13th, and 30th of April, but that no steps were taken to remedy the mischiefs I am accused of having occasioned; no ships ordered immediately to proceed to the protection of the defenceless Cape of Good Hope; no fast sailing vessel to order me back to the duty I had so flagrantly broken, or even to supersede me for a considerable length of time? I must leave it to the Court to develope these mysteries. But, in truth, Sir, the importance which the Admiralty now profess to attach to the Cape seems not a little singular, when contrasted with the opinion which, from Mr. Marsden's letter acknowledging the receipt of my account of its capture, they appeared to entertain of it. Indeed the cold terms of this letter, unaccompanied with any thing like an expression of satisfaction, either in the success of arms, or in the efforts by which that success had been achieved, would naturally induce an idea that the admiralty were disposed rather to regret the event, than to consider it of any value, either as a conquest, or as a proof of gallantry and good conduct in the officers and men under my command.

But Sir, though the admiralty chose not to express the smallest approbation of the conduct of the naval force at the late reduction of the Cape, permit me to remark to the court, that in acknowledging the receipts of my dispatches relating to that event, they on the very same day acknowledge to me the receipt of another letter, enclosing a copy of one which I had received from that active and able officer captain Donelly, then of the Narcissus, (giving an account of his having driven on shore a French privateer); and in making this acknowledgment they desire me to acquaint him, that their lordships' highly approve of his conduct on that occasion. Must it not appear to this honorable court, and to the world at large, not a little extraordinary, that the same Admiralty Board which could liberally bestow their applause on the conduct of a captain of a frigate, in the destruction of an insignificant French privateer, could withhold their approbation from another officer, who commanded a squadron of his majesty's ships, and all those who had acted under him, and were employed in the capture of a settlement deemed so important, in a military, political, and commercial point of view, as the Cape of Good Hope?

Whatever might have been the opinion of the government, at the time, of the importance of the capture of the Cape, with reference to the thanks of parliament, so gratifying to those who receive them (to which it would be presumption in me to suppose I had any claim), I may venture, I believe, to state, that this is the first instance of a capture of this description having been made by a joint armament, in which some expression of approbation at least from the lords of the admiralty has not been bestowed on those of the navy who have successfully performed their orders.

For it must be recollected, that, as to the Cape at least, the orders were specific and precise, and those concerned in the enterprise were engaged in the strict performance of their duty. And here, Sir, I may be allowed to remark, that the withholding from those under my command this natural and invariable reward of zeal, valour, and perseverance, successfully exerted in their country's cause, was to them the more mortifying, as the army, in whose efforts and gallantry they fully participitated, was cheered by the approbation of their superiors, and had the consolation of being informed, that their labours and success were acceptable to those on whose approbation they look for encouragement and reward. On this occasion, I hope it will not appear vanity on my part to show the different light in which our conduct was viewed by the Governor-General in Council in India, who were pleased to transmit to me the following testimonies of their approbation: [Here Sir Home read an official paper, concluding in the following manner:— "We request you will accept our acknowledgments for the transmission of a copy of your despatch to his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, under date 31st January, containing the details of the operations of naval and military forces under your command, and that of Sir David Baird, employed in the late successful expedition against the Cape of Good Hope. On this occasion, we cannot refrain from the expression of our admiration at the able dispositions of the naval and military forces engaged in that arduous service, and the bravery, activity, and exertion, manifested by the officers and men employed on it, which secured the conquest of that important colony. The judgment, activity, and naval skill, manifested by you on that occasion, are consistent with those eminent qualities which have uniformly distinguished your exertions in the service of your country. We request you will accept our cordial congratulations on the success which has attended His Majesty's arms in the important capture of the Cape of Good Hope," &c.

But to myself and my associates, some of whom had engaged most actively in the service on shore, not one solitary expression of approbation was communicated in the answer of the Admiralty. Yet I am to be condemned for having exposed, even to imaginary hazard, that acquisition which appears not to have been worth those thanks of our superiors; the value of which, though so easy and cheap for them to bestow, I need not expatiate upon in a Court of British Officers, whose actions and whose lives would be to the world the best proof of the estimation in which they are justly held. The importance of the capture was passed over in silence, when I and those under me might have been gratified; but it is loudly enhanced, and made the subject of a criminal charge, when the object is to depress me. Whence this difference?—I leave it, Gentlemen, to your reflections—I leave it to the reflections of my country!

I shall next proceed to show, that whatever dissatisfaction the Admiralty Board (which had succeeded to that Board under whose orders I sailed from England) thought proper to manifest, for my having exercised my own discretion in undertaking the subsequent expedition to the Rio de la Plata; yet my conduct, in the

execution of that enterprise, was such as to draw from them the most unqualified approbation, as appears from the letter of the 25th of September. The natural inference to be drawn from the perusal of that letter is, that the Admiralty Board, at the time when it was written, considered my recal as a sufficient mark of their disapprobation of my having left the Cape with my squadron, and attacked Buenos Ayres without orders. But the panegyric passed on my conduct, and those under my command, strongly marks the high opinion entertained of the importance of the conquest; for if Mr. Marsden's letter of the 25th of September, acknowledging the receipt of my account of the surrender of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, be compared with his letter in answer to mine of the 13th of January, announcing to them the capture of the Cape, it is fair to infer from the circumstance of the Admiralty Board having expressed their unqualified approbation of my conduct in the conquest of Buenos Ayres, and of their having withheld from me every sign of satisfaction in regard to my proceedings in the reduction of the Cape, that, in their estimation of the comparative importance to the country of the two places, they set a much higher value on the acquisition of Buenos Ayres than on that of the Cape.

'But, Sir, if my ardent zeal for the service of my country has, in the opinion of any of the Members of this Honourable Court, carried me beyond the exact limits of unrestricted instructions, I submit that I have already suffered a more than adequate punishment; not merely by having been deprived of my late command, but from the degrading manner in which I was superseded and recalled, as must appear to this Honourable Court, when they find that my solicitation for the use even of a transport was peremptorily refused, and that I was left to take my passage to England in a small prize-brig, with the aggravating circumstance of the few men of the squadron put on board to navigate this vessel home, being taken from her by the orders of my successor, Admiral Stirling, to whom I was scarcely known, and to whom therefore I could have never given personal offence.—Whether the persons who gave these orders, or the Admiral who executed them, thought they were the best means of upholding the character of a British officer commanding in chief, or whether they or he judged this was the most proper method of showing others their extent of power, I will not presume to determine; but of conduct so unusual, so unprecedented, and so unhandsome, I assure myself no Member of this Court, nor any other person now present, can recollect an instance.—Humble, however, as my accommodation was, and exposed as I was to capture, in a vessel without a single gun to defend her, I reached this country without accident.

The delay of Admiral Stirling's arrival in the Rio de la Plata, owing to the very unusual length of his passage, I shall always consider as a providential circumstance; for I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that his orders were to evacuate that settlement; and, but for this circumstance, which afforded time for the arrival of the Pheasant sloop with counter orders, South America would have been abandoned: whereas, I now may safely venture to predict, that the arrival of the force under General Achmuty has long since repaired the misfortune which befel my gallant friend General Beresford, by putting the British forces in possession of Monte Video; and, I trust, not only rescued that distinguished officer and his brave army from the hands of the enemy, but fully punished the perfidy of those men who, whilst on their parole of honour and in the complete enjoyment of personal liberty, violated the one, and availed themselves of the other, to combine means for the attack in which they unhappily succeeded. Nevertheless, Sir, the unhandsome treatment which I have experienced, and of which I have just

reason to complain, had no influence on my mind when I could be in the smallest degree instrumental in promoting the good of my country; which is fully shown by my correspondence with Admiral Stirling. [Sir Home here read a copy of a letter from himself to Admiral Stirling, dated Dec. 3, 1806, tendering his services in any manner that might be thought most eligible.]

Having developed all the motives which urged me to proceed to the attack of the Spanish settlements on the Rio de la Plata, I now beg leave to call the attention of this Honourable Court to the consequences which have already ensued from this expedition.—In the first place, then, I humbly presume, that it is but fair to infer, that His Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the change which has occurred among its Members, highly approved of the enterprise, from the energy by which they are following it up, even at this very moment, when I am vindicating my conduct in having undertaken it without positive orders. I am naturally led to this conclusion by the mode in which the Board of Admiralty has shaped the charge. I am not accused of having, with inadequate means and with insufficient preparation, undertaken the attack on Buenos Ayres; the reasons for this will appear obvious when I come to comment on the instructions to Sir Samuel Achmuty, the officer sent out to prosecute the enterprise that I had so happily begun, and which officer, as already appears to the Court, was recommended to His Majesty's Ministers by General Baird as a proper person to be employed on this service. In these instructions to General Achmuty, the utmost anxiety is expressed by His Majesty's present Ministers, in the event of any misfortune having happened to General Beresford, to obtain such a footing on the Continent of South America, either in the same, or in some adjacent part, as may enable him (General Achmuty) to wait the arrival of a further force; and that force consisting of 3000 men; which is stated *not* to have been intended originally as a reinforcement to General Beresford, but for a service of very considerable importance, but which he is authorised to detain until his object is attained; and, in a preceding part of the instructions, General Achmuty is enjoined not too hastily to abandon the attempt of gaining a footing in South America.

Is it possible for me to avoid feeling or expressing some satisfaction, when I reflect that, notwithstanding the reverse of fortune which had occurred, I had anticipated not only the wishes of the last, but also of the present Administration; that I had secured a very strong position, suited to the views of His Majesty's Government, and had thus obtained a firm footing on the Continent of South America; that General Achmuty would find the object of his expedition, in a great measure, completed before his arrival; and that the 3000 men, destined to another object of very considerable importance, would be in consequence at liberty to pursue their original destination.—Never, Sir, could I for a moment contend that success could justify neglect or breach of duty; but conscious as I am that I am not open to such a charge, it is impossible for me not to feel gratified in reflecting on the circumstance which I have just stated.

Moreover, Sir, the proclamation issued on the 17th of September, 1806, sufficiently shows the encouragement which the Members of His Majesty's Government were anxious to give to the spirit of our commercial men, depressed beyond example at the unprecedented measure taken to exclude their exports from the Continent of Europe, and the readiness with which they were pleased to meet my ideas on this particular point, by inviting all British subjects to trade with Buenos Ayres, and the other settlements on the Rio de la Plata, under the favour of His

Majesty's said Proclamation. In regard to the value attached to the conquest of Buenos Ayres in a political point of view, and which, as I have before observed, was one of the principal motives that urged me to undertake the enterprise, I cannot vindicate its importance more clearly and undeniably, than by quoting to the Honourable Court the language used by Lord Lauderdale, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Paris, during the late negotation for peace, to Mons. Talleyrand, the French Minister for Foreigin Affairs.

In a note written by Lord Lauderdale to the said Minister, on the 19th day of September, 1806, his Lordship says, "When the undersigned reflects that he came to Paris, authorised to conclude peace upon terms understood to have been proposed by France; that notwithstanding the refusal of His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to ratify the Treaty signed by M. d'Oubriel, and *the splendid successes obtained by His Majesty's arms in South America*, he was authorised to give assurances, (as he had the honour of doing to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs,) that the demands of his Court in its own favour, would not in consequence of these successes be materially increased." Is not this, I ask, language of which I have reason to be proud, in as much as it conveys, in a manner the most direct and unqualified, the opinion entertained by His Majesty's Government, of the successes in the plan and accomplishment of which I bore so active and so considerable a share? If Lord Lauderdale calls the successes splendid, in an official note to the French Minister, surely it will not now be contended that they were not so considered by that cabinet which deputed him to negociate the late projected treaty for peace! and though his Lordship adds, that the demands of his Court in its favour, would not, in consequence of these successes, be materially increased, yet this tone of moderation diminishes not their splendour: nor does it in the smallest degree detract from the merit of those by whom they were achieved. If, however, the late negociation had terminated in a peace, upon terms honorable and advatageous to Great Britain, it will not be denied that the character of those terms would have been influenced, at least in some degree, by the success of His Majesty's arms in South America.

Before I conclude, I must complain of the mutilated state in which the Admiralty Board has presented to the public my letter of September last, giving an account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres; most unfavourable opinions and prejudices have been excited against me by these mutilations. In fact, several persons have called on me for an explanation of the last-mentioned letter. I am compelled to notice the circumstance, not only in justice to myself, but also to that gallant officer General Beresford, who, I trust, has long since been released from captivity through the success of His Majesty's arms. The comparison can only be made by reading my original letter, and the publication of it in the Gazette*. I here beg leave to read my last letter to the Governor of Monte Video, on the infraction of the treaty under which General Beresford surrendered.—I must now advert to the papers of the 14th of September, 24th of September, and 21st of November, and the enclosure in that of the 24th of September, which have been lately introduced into the charge. The latter I never saw, or heard of, until read in Court; nor was I informed, until my arrival at Portsmouth, that any of these papers were to be brought against me.

The object of this attempt was, I presume, to show the sentiments of the Government under whose orders I sailed, on the subject of the future destination of my force; but it was known to my Prosecutors that I never received any of these pa-

* Read in Court but not put in the Minutes.

pers; as the Belle packet by which one of them was sent was captured, and the Thalia, which conveyed the others, never went to the Cape; but Sir, the subsequent opinion of the Government, founded also on subsequent hasty, and, as it afterwards appeared, inaccurate information, could not in any case be evidence against me, or implicate me in having used my force as I did; having, as it has been shown, no orders for my directions after the capture of the Cape; more particularly as the probability of such a destination, as it proved to have been the wish of the Government at that time, in certain events, could not in the most distant way have been in contemplation when I sailed, and the possibility of which I could not suspect. In addition to which I might observe, that, before I could by any possibility have received these orders, I knew that the intelligence on which they were founded was wholly false, and that peace had been made in India. [In proof of this, Sir Home Popham here read General Baird's letter to Mr. Windham, in answer to the dispatches which he received on this subject.]

I am aware, Sir, that my justification has already extended to a great length; yet, as I conceive it to be incumbent on me to omit no circumstance that can at all tend to illustrate the views which influenced my conduct during the expedition to the Rio de la Plata, I must solicit the indulgence of the Court, while I state, as briefly as possible, a few facts which may serve to show, that in the whole course of my proceedings, as Commanding Officer of the squadron in that river, I was never actuated by any selfish consideration; but that, from the time of the surrender of Buenos Ayres to His Majesty's arms, until the period of its being wrested from our possession, I made every sacrifice which might convince the world in general, that the good of my country was my sole object in having undertaken this expedition without positive orders. I am the more anxious to establish this, because I have had the mortification to hear it said, since my return, that sordid, instead of honourable, motives, operated to induce me to undertake this expedition. I am proud to have it in my power, not only to rescue my own character in this respect, but to prove that I have not degraded the profession to which I belong, by permitting unworthy motives to operate on my conduct as an officer: I should not have wanted precedents to bear me out even in such conduct; but though I have quoted precedents for my justification as to the exercise of my discretion, I should disdain to avail myself even of the same authority, to palliate cupidity or injustice.

In proof of my conduct in this respect, permit me, Sir, to recal to the attention of the Court, that immediately on the surrender of Buenos Ayres, all the property afloat contained in upwards of one hundred and eighty vessels, to the amount of at least a million and a half of dollars, was given up to the proprietors by proclamation—an evident proof of my sincere inclination to conciliate the minds of the inhabitants of every description, and to convince them that the expedition was undertaken with views diametrically opposite to those which attach to a predatory incursion. If it should be suggested, that I could not have manned even a very small proportion of those vessels, I would reply, that I might have disposed of them at an inferior price to their respective proprietors.—I acted with the same disinterested regard to public service in relation to large quantities of quicksilver and bark to the amount of upwards of three millions of dollars, in small and very convenient packages, which were in the castle near the quay, and might have been embarked in the course of three or four days; but I would not suffer any of the valuable merchandize whatever, which might be considered as appertaining to the captors, to be shipped, before the squadron should be completely victualled, in order that I might be enabled more effectually to blockade the river in case of a reverse of

fortune, and the whole of which property was ultimately recovered by the enemy.

Moreover, I propoſed to the Captains and officers of the ſquadron, and it was generally agreed, that we ſhould preſent to Government whatever armed veſſels might be captured, and be deemed fit for His Majeſty's ſervice. Among theſe was the Neptune, a fine ſhip of twenty guns, which had been formerly a Liverpool privateer, and had been taken by the Spaniards, together with ſeveral large armed ſchooners and gun-veſſels.

I have at length concluded the ſtatement of facts, and the obſervations which were neceſſary to enable the Court to form a competent judgment of my caſe; and in doing which, I have unavoidably been obliged to occupy a conſiderable portion of your time. It may, however, be ſaid, that in my letter to the Admiralty, I did not fully detail all the motives which had led to my undertaking the attack of Buenos Ayres. If the ſtatement of theſe reaſons ſhould appear leſs ample and leſs detailed than thoſe which I am laying before the Court, it is becauſe I conceived that I was addreſſing them to thoſe with whoſe general views and intentions on this ſubject I was already acquainted, and who were well aware of the inducement to this undertaking. From thoſe by whom my letters were in fact received, no intimation ever reached me that theſe reaſons were ſufficient, nor has any ſupplementary explanation been required.

Before I finally cloſe, I muſt again ſhortly revert to the point moſt important, becauſe it does not apply to my caſe only, but to that of every officer in the Navy —I mean that of the diſcretionary uſe of authority without preciſe orders. Indeed, if an officer, commanding in foreign parts, is never to avail himſelf of information which he may receive, never to uſe his own diſcretion, or to undertake an expedition againſt an enemy's poſſeſſions without preciſe and immediate orders from home, which cannot arrive until the moment for action ſhall have elapſed; if this is to be the rule and limit of an officer's exertions in a ſituation of high truſt and confidence, the reſult will, I confidently foretel, be ruin to the Britiſh Navy; —it will lead to the entire ceſſation of all acts of enterpriſe, and to the total extinction of that daring ſpirit which has ſo long bid defiance to all oppoſition; becauſe an officer will be deterred by the reflection, that for venturing to attack or annoy the enemies of his country without poſitive inſtructions, his conduct may be prejudged by a ſuperior authority at home, and (as in the order for holding the preſent trial) it may be ſtigmatiſed *as a flagrant breach of public duty that ſhould not paſs unpuniſhed.*

I muſt now, Sir, before I end my defence, and put myſelf upon the judgment of the Court, draw your attention, in a few words, to what I humbly conceive are the points for your conſideration.—On your deciſion now depends the future conduct and enterpriſe of the Navy of Great Britain; always bearing in mind, that I ſtand before you, not for having failed in the fulfilment of orders, but for having done more than my ſtrict duty againſt the common enemy. The intereſt that I have in the reſult, deep as it is, is trifling compared with that which muſt be felt by every officer in the Navy—I may ſay by the nation at large. My caſe muſt be decided on general principles, totally unconnected with any feelings which relate to me perſonally; and it is for you, Sir, and the Honourable Members of this Court, to determine whether an officer, circumſtanced as I was, employed as I have been on previous occaſions, led on by a ſingular and connected chain of circumſtances, to conſider this enterpriſe as a favourite object, not of my own ambition, but of the wiſhes of a great and diſtinguiſhed miniſter, on whoſe approbation would have followed, not merely protection, but probably commendation,

honour, and reward, having been originally, and so lately, appointed to carry it into execution, diverted from it only by my own suggestion of an intermediate expedition; having a full and confidential knowledge of all the circumstances, which for a time delayed the execution: and hearing in a distant part of the world, without means of immediate communication, that all these obstacles had been done away; having also means at my disposal adequate as I thought to the end, and believing that the then state of Europe, and particularly of my country, the immediate extention of this plan was most important.

It is for you, Gentlemen, I say, under all these circumstances, to determine whether I was justified according to my orders, or whether I am not to stand excused for having hazarded this exercise of discretion.

In your hands I put, with confidence, my case; satisfied that the importance of it, and the attention I have received, will ensure me the benefit of all the circumstances I have stated, and of the arguments I have urged. On these grounds, I humbly hope and trust that I shall receive from the justice of the Court an HONOURABLE ACQUITTAL.

Sir HOME POPHAM then gave in the following Paper:—

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"I here close my defence; and I throw myself upon the wisdom and justice of this Honourable Court; my feelings and my character have suffered severely, but I trust to your judgment to relieve the one, and to rescue the other. If I have, in the exercise of my zeal, exceeded the strictest bounds of discretion, I hope it will be evident, I have been actuated solely by a desire to promote the honour, the interests and the glory of my country; and if, in the prosecution of those great objects, aided by my gallant followers, and fostered by the superintending hand of Providence, it has been my good fortune to be put in the possession of the two capitals of two quarters of the globe, I trust in will be found, upon a close examination of my defence,

'That the very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent—on more!'

"HOME POPHAM."

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Sir C. Hamilton, Bart. to the Temeraire, 98.

——— Hon. C. Elphinstone Heming, to the Bulwark, 74.

——— Hon. T. Colville, to the Hercule, 74.

——— E. D. King, to the Monmouth, 64.

——— G. R. Collier, to the Surveillante, 38.

——— C. Shipley, to the Nymph, 36.

——— Hon. H. Duncan, to the Porcupine, 24.

——— Edward Hawkins, from the half pay list, to the command of the Minerva.

Lieutenant Samuel John Pechell, of the Foudroyant, to the command of the Ferret sloop of war, with the rank of Master and Commander.

Vice-Admiral Holloway is appointed to the command of his Majesty's squadron on the Newfoundland station.

THE COURIER—April 14,

PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We had the satisfaction to announce yesterday, the glorious intelligence received from the Dardanelles.—Government have not yet received the official dispatches from Sir John Duckworth or Mr. Arbuthnot; but they are in possession of other advices, to which we understand, they attach implicit credit.—Indeed the Dutch paper to the 6th which have arrived, render the intelligence very probable. They state that the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 21st ultimo announces the commencement of hostilities—that admiral Louis's squadron was joined off Tenedos, between the 15th and 18th of February, by four three deckers, several frigates and sloops—that upon receiving this reinforcement, the English fleet forced the strait of the Dardanelles, which is defended by the Seven Towers, and burnt, or otherwise destroyed, a small Turkish squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and several frigates. Negociations for peace, it adds, were then commenced. —The intelligence which government has received is more particular, as well as more recent.—Admiral Louis remained off Tenedos, cruising between that island and the island of Lemnos, till he was joined by Sir J. Duckworth—they then forced the passage of the Dardanelles amidst a tremendous fire, which however did a little damage to our ships. The fire from the Old Castle on the north side of the strait, is said to have been for a short time, peculiarly heavy, but it was soon silenced by the British Thunder, and the fort is said to have been reduced almost to a heap of ruins. The Turkish squadron opposed an unavailling resistance. It is said that the number of ships taken or destroyed was much greater than the Vienna Gazette states—the number is reported to have been ten sail of the line. The vigour of our proceedings, in conjunction with the Russian spuadron, spread universal consternation and dismay. Proceeding through the Dardanelles into the sea of Marmora, we prepared to carry our force before Constantinople, but before any thing was attempted against that city, a messenger was sent off to the Divan, offering Terms of Peace—The Divan after a short consultation acceded to them, and the following is the substance of the conditions we dictated in concert with our allies to the Porte.

"That the English retain possession of the Dardanelles till a general peace.

"That Russia should also keep possession of certain of the

Turkiſh fortreſſes till a general peace, as a ſecurity for the fidelity of the Porte."

"The firſt and immediate conſequence of this act of vigour was the diſſolution of the French influence. All the fine woven intrigues of M. Talleyrand and M. Sebaſtiani, were deſtroyed in an inſtant, and M. Sebaſtiani was ordered away from Conſtantinople in 24 hours.

The re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the Porte and this country and Ruſſia will undoubtedly produce a prompt and conſiderable effect upon the war in Poland.—The greater part of the Ruſſian army in Turkey has in all probability ſet off on its march to reinforce general Bennigſen.

No general battle has as yet been fought in Poland.—The French head-quarters remained at Oſterode on the 22d ultimo, and nothing beyond partial actions had taken place.—A general battle however was expected.

THE COURIER,—April 14, 1807.

The new miniſters increaſe in ſtrength daily, and triumphed yeſterday moſt ſignally, in the Houſe of Lords and in the city. In the diviſion that followed the debate upon the marquis of Stafford's motion, which laſted till half paſt ſeven o'clock this morning, the new miniſters had a majority of eighty-one.

Upon the debate itſelf we are relieved from the neceſſity of ſaying much, by the ſpeech of Lord Sidmouth, one of the members of the late adminiſtration.—Nothing that we could ſay could more completely condemn the late miniſters or juſtify the preſent.—The late cabinet was, we believe, the only one that ever exiſted in this country in which one part did not know, or had totally miſunderſtood, the intentions and ſentiments of the other. Lord Howick and Lord Grenville conceived his majeſty to have given his aſcent to the Catholic bill. Lord Sidmouth always underſtood the king to have declared in the firſt inſtance, that he was determined not to go a ſtep further than the Iriſh Act of 1793. Lord Howick tranſmits a diſpatch to Ireland upon the important ſubject. Lord Sidmouth did not peruſe the diſpatch. Lord Grenville, Lord Howick, and other members of the cabinet, preſent a cabinet minute to his majeſty, which minute Lord Sidmouth never ſaw, nor the anſwer to it. And this was the cabinet which we were told was ſo harmonious, ſo cordial, and ſo unanimous. Upon the ſubject of ſecret advice upon which the principal charge

against the new ministers was founded, Lord Sidmouth says most explicitly and positively, that Mr. Pitt had told him, "that during the seventeen years he had presided over the administration of the country, *he could never discover a trace of that secret advice.*"— "In the course too of the four years," added his Lordship, "I had the honor to be in the same situation, I can also fairly and truly say the same." Lord Sidmouth declared likewise his conviction that his majesty had no intention of changing his ministers till the late misunderstanding took place, and that he had acted entirely from the impulse of his own heart. His Lordship thus refutes decisively the charge brought against the new ministers, of the late change having been produced by the secret advice they gave his majesty.

In all the proceedings of "all the talents" since they have been out of power, they attempt, notwithstanding their professions of reverence, affection, and attachment, to throw the whole blame and odium off their own shoulders and place them upon the king.—

"Upon the King! let us our lives, our souls,
"Our sins, lay on the king. He must bear all!
"O sad condition! twin-born with greatness;
"Subjected to the breath of EVERY FOOL,
"Whose sense no more can feel but his own wringing."

THE BRITISH NAVY.

There are now in commission 711 ships of different descriptions; of which 145 are of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns each, 166 frigates, 207 sloops, and 172 vessels of a smaller description.

MARCH 28, 1807.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the House of Mr. Canning, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs from the Marquis of Douglas, at Petersburgh.—They are said to be of a favourable nature.

Thursday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were taken up, in addition to those already engaged this season, and ordered to be afloat the 8th of April, sail to Gravesend the 22d ditto, stay there fifteen days, and be in the Downs the 13th of May:

The Wexford, 1200 tons, captain ——; the Royal George, 1200 tons, captain Gribble; the Warley, 1200 tons, captain Montague; the Windham, 820 tons, captain Stuart, the Earl Howe, 876 tons, captain Murray.

The Court adjourned, at six o'clock, till Thursday.

SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

" *Osterode, March* 10.

" The army is gone into cantonments behind the Passarge.

" The Prince of Ponte Corvo is at Holland and Braunsberg:

" Marshal Soult at Leibstadt and Mohringen:

" Marshal Ney at Guttstadt:

" Marshal Davoust at Allenstein, Hohenstein, and Deppin:

" The head-quarters are at Osterode:

" The Polish Corps of Observation, under General Zayonscheck, is at Neiderberg:

" Marshal Lefebvre is before Dantzick:

" The 5th corps is upon the Omulew; a division of Bavarians, under the Crown Prince, is at Warsaw; the corps of Prince Jerome, in Silecia; the 8th corps of Observation is in Swedish Pomerania; the fortresses of Breslau, Schweidnitz, and Breg, are demolished; General Rapp, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, is Governor of Thorn; bridges are thrown over the Vistula at Mareinburg and Dirschau.

" On the 1st of March, the Emperor having been informed that the enemy, encouraged by the position of our army, had shewn themselves on the right bank of the Passarge, ordered Marshals Ney and Soult to advance, reconnoitre, and drive the enemy back. Marshal Ney proceeded towards Guttstadt; Marshal Soult passed the Passarge at Wormditt. The enemy's posts, which retreated with precipitation, were pursued to the distance of eight leagues. The enemy, observing that the French were not inclined to pursue them any farther, and that our force was merely an advanced guard, that had left their main body in the rear, brought forward two regiments of granadiers, and, in the course of the night, attacked our cantonments at Zechern. The 50th regiment received them upon the point of the bayonet. The 27th and 39th regiments also conducted themselves with great courage. In this trifling affairs the Russians had nearly 1000 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

" After having thus disturbed the enemy, the army returned again to its cantonments.

" The Grand Duke of Berg, being informed that a corps of cavalry had advanced to Willenberg, ordered the Prince of Borghese to attack that place, who, at the head of his regiment, charged eight Russian squadrons, overthrew and put them to flight, making 100 prisoners, including three Captains and eight Officers.

"Marſhal Lefebvre has completely inveſted Dantzick, and commenced the lines of circumvallation round that city.

SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Oſterode, March 14.

"The Grand Army remains in its cantonments, where it takes repoſe. Frequent ſkirmiſhes have taken place between the advanced poſts of the two armies.

"Two regiments of Ruſſian cavalry came on the 12th inſtant, to haraſs the 69th regiment of infantry of the line, in its cantonments at Lingnau, before Guttſtadt; a battalion of this regiment took up arms, and from an ambuſh attacked and repulſed the enemy, who left 80 men on the field. General Guyot, who commanded the advanced poſt of Marſhal Soult, has on his ſide had ſeveral affairs of out-poſt, with the enemy, in which he has had the advantage."

"After the little battle of Willenberg the Grand Duke of Berg expelled the Coſſacks from the whole of the right bank of the Alle, in order to aſſure himſelf that the enemy were not maſking ſome movements. He went to Wartemburg, Seedburg, Meuſguth, and Biſcpoſburg. He had ſome engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and took an hundred Coſſacks priſoners.

"The Ruſſian armies appears to be concentrated on the ſide of Barteſtein, on the Alle; the Pruſſian diviſion on the ſide of Creuſzbourg.

"The enemy's army have made a retrograde movement, and have approached nearer to Konigſberg.

"The whole of the French army is in cantonments; it is proviſioned by the towns of Elbing, Braunſberg, and from the reſources from the Iſland of Nogat, which is extremely fertile.

"Two bridges have been erected over the Viſtula; one at Marienwarder, the other at Mareinberg. Marſhal Lefebvre has completed the inveſtment of Dantzic. General Teulie has inveſted Colberg. Each of theſe garriſons have been driven into theſe towns after ſlight engagements. A diviſion of 12,000 Bavarians commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, had croſſed the Viſtula at Warſaw, and is coming to join the army."

SIXTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Oſterode, March 25, 1807.

"On the 14th inſtant, at three in the afternoon, the garriſon of Stralſund, taking advantage of a fog, made a ſortie, with two

thouſand infantry, two ſquadrons of cavalry, and ſix pieces of cannon, in order to carry a redoubt thrown up by general Dupas. This redoubt, which was open, without paliſades and without cannon, was defended by a company of Voltigeurs of the 58th regiment of the line. The immenſe ſuperiority of the enemy had no effect upon theſe brave men; being reinforced by a company of Voltigeurs, of the 4th of the line (light infantry), under capt. Barral, they reſiſted all the attempts of the Swediſh brigade. Fifteen Swediſh ſoldiers reached the parapet, but there found their death.

"All the enemy's attempts were equally fruitleſs. Sixty-two dead bodies of the Swedes were buried at the foot of the redoubt. It is ſuppoſed that 120 were wounded, and 50 were made priſoners, though there were not more than 150 men in the redoubt. Several Swediſh officers were found among the dead, diſtinguiſhed by their military decorations. This inſtance of bravery has attracted the emperor's attention. His majeſty has ſent three orders of the legion of honor for the companies engaged. Capt. Drivet, who commanded on this weak redoubt highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

"On the 20th, Marſhal Lefebvre ordered the brigade under general Schraam to croſs over from the iſland of Nogat, in the Friſch Haff, in order to cut off the communication between Dantzic and the ſea. Theſe orders were carried into execution at three in the morning. The Ruſſians were routed, and 300 of them fell into our hands.

"At ſix in the evening, the garriſon of Dantzic ſent out a detachment of 4000 men to retake the poſt; but they were repulſed, with the loſs of ſome hundreds of priſoners, and one piece of cannon.—General Schraam had under his command the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of infantry, and ſeveral Saxon battalions, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The emperor has ſent three orders of the legion of honor to be diſtributed among the Saxon officers; and three more for the privates, ſubalterns, and to the major who commanded them.

"In Sileſia, the garriſon of Neſis has made a ſortie, but fell into an ambuſcade. A regiment of Wirtemberg cavalry took theſe troops in flank, killed fifty, and made ſixty priſoners.

"The winter in Poland ſeems to have reſembled the winter at Paris, that is to ſay, variable. It freezes and thaws in alternate ſucceſſion. However, we have the good fortune not to have any ſick in the army. On the contrary, all accounts agree that the Ruſſians have a great number of ſick. The army remains tran-

quil in its cantonments. The works which compofe the *têtes du pont* of Seirock, Modlin, Praga, Marienburgh, and Marienwerder, are every day becoming more formidable; and the magazines are organized, and are every where receiving provifions. Three hundred thoufand bottles of Bourdeaux wine were found at Elbing; and though each bottle coft four francs, the emperor paid that price to the merchants, and ordered the wine to be diftributed among the army.

"The emperor has fent the prince Borghes upon a miffion to Warfaw."

SIXTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY:

Ofterode, March 29th, 1807.

"On the 17th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, the general of brigade Lefebvre, aid-de-camp to prince Jerome, paffed near Glatz, in his way to Winchelfbourg, with three fquadrons of light horfe and the Taxis regiment of light infantry, when 1500 men, with two pieces of cannon, made a fortie from the place. Lieutenant colonel Gerard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 foldiers, feveral officers and two pieces of artillery.

"Marfhal Maffena is gone from Willenberg to Ortelfbourg, and forced an entrance there for the divifion of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polifh horfe. There were fome coffacks at Ortefbourg, and feveral attacks were made, in which the enemy loft 20 men.

"General Becker as he was coming to refume his pofition at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Caffocks. An ambufcade of infantry was formed into which they fell and loft 200 men.

"On the 26th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the garrifon of Dantzic made a general fortie, which proved very fatal. It was repulfed on all fides A colonel named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th regiment of Cheffeurs. The northern Polifh legion conducted itfelf in an excellent manner, and two Saxon battalions diftinguifhed themfelves.

"As for the reft, there is nothing new. The lakes are ftill frozen; though there is fome appearance of the approach of fpring."

PARIS—April 8, 1807.

The Arch-chancellor of the empire, in consequence of his majesty's commands, repaired to the senate on Saturday, the 4th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

M. M. Regnault, St. Jean D'Angely, and Lacuee, orators of the council of state, being present with the assembly, the sitting was opened with the usual formalities, when his excellency spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"The implacable hatred of the enemies of France has hitherto rendered fruitless the redoubled efforts of his majesty the emperor and king for the restoration of peace.

"His majesty is therefore compelled to continue the career of his military exploits, which, thanks to the courage of his troops, have been crowned with so many advantages. Still, however, the Belligerent powers are making their utmost exertions.

"Extraordinary recruitings and numerous levies are ordered to recruit those armies which have been annihilated or dispersed by the imperial Eagles.

"The emperor, under these circumstances, has judged it only a prudent foresight to adopt in time new means to oppose the repeated efforts of his enemies. His majesty has concluded, that a strong developement of our energies can only tend to bring his enemies to a due sense of their true interests.

"His majesty, in order to accomplish this object, has thought it necessary to call out immediately a part of the conscription for 1808.

"Such, Gentlemen, is the sketch of a plan of the *Senatus Consultum*, which will be laid before you in the present sitting, after you shall have read the message of the emperor and king to the senate, together with the report of the minister of war, with which it is his majesty's desire you should be acquainted.

"A particular regulation in this plan will not escape your attention, but will afford you a fresh occasion for acknowledging the parental goodness of his majesty. It is not his majesty's wish that the new conscripts should enter all at once into the fatigues of war, without being gradually accustomed to them. He will assign periods to their services, in which they shall have occasion to signalize their courage In order to make themselves acquainted with victory in the field, they will be permitted to remain at home till they are instructed in the military manœuvres, under commanders whose examples will afford them living lessons

of courage and devotion to their ſovereign, and at the ſame time inſpire them with an intereſt in the glory of their country. Theſe commanders, gentlemen, ſhall be choſen out of your own body. In this regulation of his majeſty, for the convenience of the conſcripts, you will alſo perceive another proof of his majeſty's tender care, and of thoſe ſentiments with which the emperor is actuated in reſpect to the ſenate

"The zeal with which you have hitherto ſeconded his majeſty's great views, and particularly by your decrees of the 24th September, 1805, and December 4, 1806, is a certain guarantee for which it is neceſſary you ſhould exhibit under the preſent circumſtances.

"The ardour of the French youth to aſſemble under the ſtandards of the emperor, will afford a proof that they are worthy to tread in the ſteps of their elder brothers, and that, like them, they are ready to form a rampart for the glory of their country.

"Thus the enemies of France will be diſappointed—thoſe enemies who have long ſince perſuaded themſelves that difficulties would ariſe which have never exiſted, and flattered their imaginations with fomenting animoſities that have been loſt in general feelings of love and aſtoniſhment at the hero who governs us; and hence men of all ranks, and all opinions, will join in the common cauſe. They will all unite under the ſtandard of him, whom they acknowledge as the author of a new order of things, and who has baniſhed from their remembrance all the painful conſiderations of paſt calamities.

"Then poſſibly the eyes of our enemies will be opened, and they will perceive the futility of all their plans; at leaſt, they will be clearly convinced, that an empire eſtabliſhed by genius, ſupported by heroiſm, and daily ſtrengthened by a freſh acceſſion of love and fidelity, cannot be eaſily annihilated."

The following documents were afterwards read:

Extract from the minutes of the ſecretary of ſtate.

"*From the Imperial Camp at Oſterode, March* 20, 1807.

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, &c.

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

"The ſenate ſhall, on Saturday the 4th of April, aſſemble at the accuſtomed place, under the inſpection of our couſin, the arch-chancellor of the empire.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"H. B. MARET."

Report of the minister of war to his majesty the emperor and king.

" *Imperial Head-quarters at Osterode, March* 19, 1807.

" SIRE,

" Never were your armies so numerous, so well disciplined, and organized as at present.

" The *Senatus Consultum* of September 22, 1805, had put 80,000 of the conscription of 1806 under the disposal of government. That of the 4th of December last has ordered the calling out of an equal number of conscripts for 1807.

" These men, amounting to 160,000, are already assembled under their respective colours. I cannot but bear the most honorable testimony to the activity of the prefects, and the good conduct of the recruiting officers, and the Gendarmerie, not to mention the loyalty manifested on this occasion by the empire at large.

" But, Sire, notwithstanding this general union of all seniments and opinions, we are not to conclude that your majesty's armies are at present more numerous, by 160,000, than they were at the period of the commencement of the fourth coalation.

" Since the 1st of September the annual reviews have closed, and in consequence of the double inspection which your majesty had ordered, we have been in a situation to pick out and dismiss those old soldiers who had fulfilled the period of their engagement, and who, of course, had a right to the reward of their services, and more especially on account of the honorable wounds they had received. In this manner 15,000 men have been discharged. The men which an army so numerous as your majesty's has lost by sickness, and who have fallen upon the field of battle, for instance, in the battles of Schleitz and Saalfeld, Jena, and in the affairs of Prentzlow, Golymin, Lubeck, Pultusk, Bergfried, and Hoff, and in the battle of Eylau; and those whom I have been obliged to send to the depots, in order that they may be discharged after the first inspection, have also been the cause of a decrease of 14,000 men. The real increase, therefore, Sire, of your military force does not exceed 130,000 men. At the conclusion of the war of the third coalation, your majesty had fine, numerous, and formidable armies, and this considerable increase has rendered them still finer, more numerous, and formidable.

" The army of Italy, which your majesty has assembled in Frioul, in the plains of Brescia, Verona, Bassano, and Alexandria, is the most respectable that France ever had in that quarter. No detachment has been sent from that army to join the grand army

in Poland, ſome cavalry excepted, and which has ſince been replaced by others, in conſequence of your majeſty's decree to double the number of your cavalry.

"The army in Dalmatia has ſuffered by ſickneſs, which has been put a ſtop to by the return of the fine weather. Its loſſes have been repaired and the depots in Italy are numerous.

"The army of Naples has received 100,000 conſcripts drawn from the depots, ſeveral of which have been eſtabliſhed in your majeſty's Italian ſtates.

"The victories of the grand army have covered the frontiers along the Rhine; theſe frontiers are covered by a ſecond line of the army of reſeve, under the command of Marſhal Kellerman.

"The corps belonging to the camp of Boulogne, filled up by the conſcription of 1807, defend the northern coaſts of France againſt all attacks from the enemy.

"Your majeſty has given orders to form three camps, at St. Loo, at the City of Napoleon, and in La Vendee, for the ſafety of the coaſts of Brittany, Normandy, and Gaſcony. We are occupied in the execution of your majeſty's commands.

"The grenadiers and jagers of the national guards, belonging to the departments of Gironde, the Lower Seine and the Rhine, contribute towards the ſafety of the interior.

"In this ſituation of affairs, and in obedience to your majeſty's commands, I ſubmit to your majeſty the neceſſity of calling out the conſcription of 1808, and to form them into five legions of reſerve, for the defence of the interior. Your majeſty had given me to underſtand, that beſides this line of camps, and this union of the national guards, you wiſhed to have a triple reſerve, to ſecure your territory againſt any plan of hoſtile attack whatever. Your majeſty further obſerved, that the camps of Boulogne, St. Loo, the City of Napoleon, and Le Vendee, found employment for a great number of the old battalions, who, beſides, would be in a condition for ſervice elſewhere, as it might be required, and that your coaſts would be ſufficiently protected by the national guards, and the legions of reſerve.

"Sire, this prudent foreſight is worthy of the chief of a great empire, and a great general; one, who though continually attended by victory, I have conſtantly ſeen carefully adopting every meaſure calculated to repair the conſequences of a defeat. When your majeſty advanced and obtained the victory of Jena, I received your commands to proviſion the fortreſſes on the Rhine, juſt as if our own frontiers had been threatened by the enemy.

"But however weighty these considerations may be, there is still one which is not less worthy your majesty's heart. According to the usual course of things, the conscripts of 1808 should be called out within the limit of six months, and assembled under their respective colours. Consequently they would have to endure the pain of long marches and heavy fatigues; but now your majesty's goodness condescends to mure them insensibly to the service; for being called out six months before the conscription of 1808 was expected, they will have an opportunity of learning the use of arms in our own fortresses, in our own fields, and even in the heart of their own country.

"In consequence of another of your majesty's determinations, in which, actuated by the love of your people, you have entrusted the training of the young men to persons distinguished by their rank, and the services they have performed for the state, your majesty, of course, has confided the command of the legions of the interior and the reserve to the members of the senate—men who had before distinguished themselves by their military skill and courage. These are the fathers of the country, who will nourish and instruct her children. Their honorable experience shall open the career of the French youth in the paths of glory.

"These advantages, Sire, must have determined your majesty to call out the conscription for the year 1808.

"One objection, Sire, may be made against the motives which have prescribed this measure to your majesty; that is, the increase of the expenditure which it will occasion. But your majesty's finances are in the most flourishing situation. Your majesty's good conduct, in providing extraordinary means for extraordinary measures, has prevented the necessity of laying any fresh burdens upon your people; and, without requiring any such sacrifices from them, your majesty will be able to answer every claim that your own glory and the safety of the country can require.

"The prince NEUFCHATEL, minister of war.
(Signed) Marshal ALEXANDER BERTHIER."

MESSAGE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

"SENATORS,

"We have given orders for a *Projêt* of the *Senatus Consultum* to be laid before you, in order for the immediate calling out of the conscription for 1808.

"The report which our minister of war has transmitted to us

will acquaint you with the various advantages which must be the result of this measure.

"All the nations around us are arming; England has again set on foot an extraordinary levy of 200,000 men. Other powers, as well as England, are adopting the measure of extraordinary levies, as their last resource. However strong and numerous our armies may be, we are by no means convinced that the regulations of the *Senatus Consultum* will be the less necessary and advantageous. At any rate, the sight of the triple barrier of camps, which encircle our territory, must have the same effect upon our enemies as the triple line of fortresses which defend our advanced frontier. This will leave them without the least hope of gaining any advantage over us, will assuage their fury, and finally, in consequence of their total incapacity to do us any injury, will bring them back to a sense of reason and justice.

"The zeal with which our people have executed the *Senatus Consultum* of September 24, 1805, and that of December 4, 1806, has made a sensible impression upon our gratitude. Every Frenchman will probably shew himself worthy of so honorable a name.

"We have nominated senators to the command and direction of these interesting young men—senators who have already distinguished themselves in the career of glory. We flatter ourselves, that in consequence of this determination, you will justify the unlimited confidence reposed in you. The senators will teach the young men that discipline and patience which are necessary to support the toils and fatigues of war: you will convince them that these are the principal guarantees of victory: you will teach them to make every sacrifice for the glory of the throne, and the good of the country.

"We have triumphed over all our enemies. In the course of six months we have passed the Main, the Saal, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula: we have made ourselves master of the strongest places in Europe—Madenburgh, Hameln, Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glaugau, Breslau, Schwednitz, and Brieg. Our soldiers have proved victorious in several battles; they have taken upwards of 800 pieces of cannon upon the field of battle; they have sent 4000 pieces of heavy artillery to France, 400 Russian and Prussian standards, and made upwards of 200,000 prisoners of war.

"Neither the sands of Prussia, the deserts of Poland, nor the storms of winter—in fact, nothing has been able to damp or extinguish their ardour for obtaining peace by their conquests, and, by means of their triumphs, to return to their native country.

Still our armies in Italy, in Dalmatia, and Naples, remain undiminiſhed; our camps at Boulogne, in Brittanny, in Normandy, and on the Rhine, remain entire.

"Though at preſent we aſk for new ſacrifices from our people, in order that we may obtain a greater extent of force, it is not that we ſhould abuſe the power for the purpoſe of prolonging the war. Our policy is invariable. We offered peace to England before the fourth coalation had ſhewn itſelf; The ſame peace we offer to England ſtill. The principal envoy which England employed in theſe negociations has made the moſt public declarations, and in the moſt unequivocal terms, that the peace would have been both honorable and advatageous to England: thus he has had the juſtice of our cauſe appear evident. We are already to conclude a peace with Ruſſia, upon the ſame conditions as we ſignified by her negociator, but which were rejected in conſequence of the arts and intrigues of the Engliſh. We are ready to reſtore to the eight millions of inhabitants whom we have conquered, their tranquillity, and to reſtore to the king of Pruſſia his capital.

"But though ſo many traits of moderation, already ſo often renewed, have not been able to prevail over the deceptions to which England, enflamed as it is by its paſſions, has had recourſe, that power cannot ſee the poſſibility of peace but in our annihilation; nothing therefore, remains for us but to bear the calamities of war, and to throw the ſhame and odium of it upon that nation, which continues to purchaſe its monopoly with the blood of the continent. We ſhall, in the reſources of our own mind, in the courage, devotion, and the power of our people, find certain means to render all the efforts of that coalation, formed of hatred and injuſtice, null and void, and to turn them to the diſgrace of their authors. Frenchmen, we brave all dangers for the glory and tranquillity of our children.

"Given at our Imperial Head quarters at Oſterode, March 20, 1807.

"Signed by order of the Emperor, H. B. MARET."

After the meſſage had been read, Mr. Regnault St. Jean D'Angely aſcended the tribune, in order to explain the motives of the Senatus Conſultum. His ſpeech is little more than an echo to the Emperor's meſſage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 4, 1807.

Admiral Duckworth having paſſed nine days before the capital of Turkey, and the negociation between the Ambaſſador Mr. Ar-

buthnot and the ministers of the Porte being broken off, the English fleet unexpectedly set sail in the morning of the 1st instant, and under favour of a strong northerly wind, steered towards the upper Dardanelles, for the Black Sea.—However, this fleet again altering its course, suddenly tacked, and after this manœuvre, traversed the sea of Marmora, and steered towards Bursa, upon the Asiatic coast, opposite to Constantinople. It then came to anchor near the island Kalolenini, and took in provisions and fresh water. The Turkish squadron, which has returned from the Bosphorus, has formed a junction with the vessels lately fitted out, that lay off the Arsenal and Tophona These ships, forming together about 15 or 20 sail, under the Captain Pacha, or the Turkish grand Admiral, are gone in quest of the English squadron.

"The duke De Richelieu is upon the march from the borders of the Black Sea, at the head of a considerable body of Russian forces, collected by him in the governments of Odessa and Taganrock.

"The news of the Russians having passed the Danube, and of different affairs having since taken place, are by no means confirmed. The Bessarabian Tartars, who threatened Jassy with an irruption, have suddenly withdrawn themselves. A Russian corps has attacked these Tartars in their own country, disarmed the greatest part of them, and carried the leaders of their hordes prisoners to St. Petersburgh.

"The Russian Admiral Serawin has sailed from the Archipelago, with a strong division of his fleet, which has been considerably reinforced since the commencement of this year He may easily form a junction with the English vessels which admiral Duckworth left cruizing off Tenedos. It is thought the Russian admiral means to threaten Smyrna; it is well known he has a number of land forces on board."

From the LOWER ELBE, *April* 7, 1807.

"We have received intelligence from Konigsburgh, of the 28th ultimo. A desperate affair has occurred between the Prussians and the French, in the environs of Guttstadt. The Prussians forced their way into that town twice, but were repulsed each time.

"There has been a report within these few days that the French had entered Dantzic; but it wants confirmation."

VIENNA, *March* 27, 1807.

According to letters from Turkey, the triple chain by which the canal was to be barricaded, had not been finished when the En-

glish hazarded the passage of the Dardanelles. It is thought that it was Sir Sidney Smith who persuaded his government to undertake this bold enterprize, having demonstrated to them its practicability. In the last war this sea officer was at Constantinople, and it must be supposed that he did not lose that opportunity of informing himself of the state of defence of the Dardanelles. At that time the Porte was in alliance with England. As soon as the English fleet had arrived from Constantinople, admiral Duckworth sent two swift sailing Cutters through the Bosphorus for the Black Sea, probably to carry the news to the Russian fleet, which is near Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube.

VIENNA, MARCH 17.

According to the latest intelligence from Constantinople, Negotiation still continue between the English Minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha. It is said, that the Russians have made very favourable proposals of peace to the Porte; among others, provided the Porte renewed its ancient Treaties with Russia, the the latter engages to guarantee all the Turkish possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa; but the Russians will retain possession of Maldavia and Wallachia, until the conclusion of Peace, and the Porte is to maintain a contingent proportion to its forces, during the War, to be at the dispos.l of Russia. Intelligence from Widdin inform us, that the Russians have assembled a considerable corps of troops, and threaten to pass the Danube —They write from Italy, that the Pacha of Janina, with a corps of 6000 men, had formed a junction with General Lauriston, for the purpose of attacking the Russians at Cattaro —*(L'Abielle du Nord, 31st of March.)*

The report that action has taken place between the English Russian and Turkish fleets, has arrived here from Tristie. It is added, that Sir Sidney Smith is on board the English fleet; who immediately began a bombardment; and it is even said that a Peace has been concluded between the Porte and Russia.

VIENNA, MARCH 18.

An English Courier, who arrived here last night, brought the intelligence that, after the arrival of Admiral Dockworth in the Archipelago, the English fleet passed the Dardanelles, and appeared before Constantinople, which is threatened with a bombardment, unless the Porte renewed its alliance with England. The Turkish

fleet, to the number of 10 ſail, was previouſly taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh.

According to this intelligence, the inhabitants of Conſtantinople are decidedly in favour of the Engliſh.

PARIS, March 24.

The General of Diviſion, Victor Leopold Berthier, Chief of the firſt corps of the Grand Army, and one of the Commanders of the Legion of Honour, died this evening at ſix o'clock after an illneſs of a month.

Some companies of the *gens d'armes d'elite*, and other corps of the Imperial body guard, which had remained at Paris, ſet out the day before yeſterday for the Grand Army.

THE COURIER,—Saturday, April 4.

The ſixty-ſixth Bulletins as meagre and barren of information as the ſixty-fifth.—The grand army, we are told, is taking repoſe —yet the Bulletin immediately afterwards confeſſes that the Ruſſians harraſs the French by repeated attacks. The Ruſſians are on the Alle at Bartenſtein, and the Pruſſians at Creutzberg.—A few hours would bring on a general battle.—A diſpatch from General Benningſen draws a very different picture from that which the Bulletins preſent us with.—He ſtates that the French in their retreat abandoned cannon, waggons, and baggage, and that his advanced guard, ſtrongly reinforced by Coſſacks, harraſſes the enemy inceſſantly.—The early arrival of the reinforcements on their march from Ruſſia will enable him to follow the plan of operations he has laid down.

THE STATE OF IRELAND, AND THE LANGUAGE OF THE IRISH PRESS.

One of the reaſons given for the Introduction of the Catholic Meaſure was that the State of Ireland required it—that we were wrong in ſuppoſing it to be ſo tranquil—that, on the contrary, as the Grenville Gazette informed us, "the Northern Countries were in a ſtate of turbulent diſcontent." One of the Dublin Papers repelled this ſtatement, and ſpoke the following Language ;—

"Thoſe who are in the intereſt of the Miniſters have thought it good policy to their patrons, to miſrepreſent the ſtate of Ireland ; to throw the "province of Ulſter into turbulent diſcontent," to repreſent the exceſſes committed by the Thraſhers to be horrible ; and this ſtatement, they make upon the authority of alledged

dispatches from Government. If so monstrous a fabrication as that which brands one of the most loyal, industrious, and moral portions of the British Empire with the criminalty of rebellion could be charged upon those who from the present Ministry, we should congratulate the nation upon the removal of such men from office, and who should add our sanguine hopes, that they may never possess power again. But we are convinced to absolute satisfied certainty, that Government in this Country did NOT sent to England dispatches of such a nature."

"It has ever been the subject of our peculiar diligence to inquire into the state of the country; to describe it as we really find it; that ordinary inquietude and the turbulence of poverty and ignorance should not be made pretexts for setting up martial law; and that on the other hand, where there was a real traitorous leaven exciting to acts of lawless outrage, perpetrated by force and arms, the full vigour of the Executive Government may directly encounter it and suppress it. But neither one nor the other of those exist in the 'Northern Counties,' as the Treasury Papers of London are pleased to alledge. The districts that during the early months of the winter had their quiet vexed, and their security interrupted by the malefactors called Thrashers, have in an instance or two not regained their complete tranquillity. The activity of the Magistrates in those places, seconded by the spirit of the Yeomanry, has however suffered few delinquents to escape being brought to answer for their crimes."

Here then is sufficient evidence that it was not the unquiet state of Ireland that rendered the measure of the Roman Catholic Bill necessary. Why then, we contend that Ireland being tranquil, that tranquillity was most imprudently risked by the Ex-Ministerialists, having held out hopes which it now appears they had no authority for holding out.—Did they think that faction would not avail itself of the opportunity? that there were not men who would not fail to assemble all the elements of discontent for the purpose of agitating and inflaming the public mind?—What is the language, which, since the abandonment of the Catholic Bill, has been used publicly, and circulated throughout Ireland?—When the Irish are told that they possess "within themselves the *Seeds of Regeneration*, and that they ought to put their talents *in a state of requisition*," will they consider that advice as desiring them to stand fast in their loyalty to the KING, and in their attachment to the Constitution? or will they not consider it as reminding them, that they have the means of rendering themselves independent of this Country?

When they are told that "it is contemptible to complain of a disease without applying a remedy," will it not be construed as desiring them not to look to this country for concessions, but to make use of the power which they possess themselves?—When it is held out to them, that "it is not by an ostentatious display of Finance that a Country can be saved," are they not told that Great Britain cannot establish her security by means of her wealth? that as "all great conquests have been effected by poor and military nations," France, that is poor and military, and those nations that are poor and military too, will effect the conquest of Great Britain—whose treasure "will ultimately serve to reward the exertions of the conquerors?"—When they are assured too, that "it is for them to determine whether they shall abide the fate of Rome or her rival, continue a mercantile, or resolve to become a military people," will the people mistake the tendency of this advice? will they not see that it counsels them not to continue the mercantile people they are, now they are united with Great Britain, but to become a military people, such as the French are, and to abide the fate of France, the modern Rome, in preference to abiding the fate of Great Britain, or modern Carthage, which is threatened to be destroyed, *Delenda est Carthago*, being the Motto of the Day?" This language we have extracted from an article in one of the Irish Papers that has always been a great favourite with the FOXITES. If such inflamatory language should unhappily produce disturbances, we ardently hope it may not, the Ex-Ministers may perhaps refer to the gloomy prophecies they made, and say "we told you what would happen by refusing to adopt the advice we gave."—But what will the people say? They will not lose sight of how much of the calamity has been occasioned by this boasted advice. They will not fail to see, that any merit which the Ex-Ministerialists may claim for the fulfilment of their political prophecies, will be entirely at the expence of their patriotism.—They may be good prophets, but they will not be good patriots.

PRINCESS BARIATINSKY.

We regret to state that letters have been received from St. Petersburgh, by Sir Windsor Hunloke, Bart. announcing the death of this beautiful and amiable young lady, who was married eleven months since to the Russian prince Bariatinsky. She was the honorable Miss Dutton, second daughter of Lord Sherborne, and niece to Messrs. Coke, of Norfolk and Derby.

TRAFFICKING IN JOBS.

Of all the charges which the Papists' partisans bring forward against Ministers, that of their "trafficking in jobs" is the most audacious, they themselves having been the most corrupt jobbers that ever sat in his Majesty's Councils. Of the same nature is the assertion, that the late Ministers were dismissed, not on account of the Catholic Question, but for their economical reforms. A few hints only are necessary to place their disinterestedness in its proper point of view.

The late Ministry began their career by a job, the enabling Lord Grenville to hold a large sinecure with another office, the two being incompatible in the same person. Mr. Sheridan told us a few days ago, that Mr. Fox proposed to settle on him the Duchy of Lancaster for life; a job so gross, that Mr. Sheriden refused it. Enquiries were set on foot to know if the Surveyorship of Woods and Forests could not be settled on Lord Robert Spencer for life. These enquiries were made by Mr. Fox, the greatest of all jobbers who gave most of the Gentlemen who had supported him for years large sinecures. The Muster Master General of Ireland, a lucrative sinecure, which it was intended to abolish, was divided between Mr. T. Sheridan and a relation of Lord Howick's, at the expence to the Country of a large pension to the then holder, to induce him to resign. An Irish sinecure of 3000*l.* per ann. was given to Cavendish Bradshaw, without a pretence of claim. A pension was granted to Judge Johnstone, who had libelled Lord Hardwicke; valuable reversions were granted to Mr. Erskine's Clerk; and we believe a reversion, or some such job, was given to Mr. Wickham.

But the most remarkable of all the jobs, at the formation of the late Ministry, was one of Mr. Fox's own; and it deserves particular notice, as manifesting the jobbing spirit of "*All the Talents.*" —On the 13th March, 1797, Mr. Harrison made a motion in the House of Commons, in the very same words as that lately made by Mr. Biddulph: a debate arose, in the course of which Mr. Fox reproached Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville with securing sinecures to themselves, while they were loading the People with taxes. He also complained of the arrangement in Lord Grenville's Office, "by which Mr. Aust was removed from the situation he there "held, though he was eminently qualified for holding it, and at "a time of life when he was as fit for business as ever he had "been, merely to provide for Mr. Canning, who could not do the

"business of the office till he was instructed in it by Mr. Aust." (*vide Debrett's Debates*)—Mr. Canning in answer, and, "the "Public had not been encumbered with any additional expence on "his account. Mr. Aust had been appointed to more lucrative "offices; but his appointment had added *no new expence* to the "public burthens." Mr. Fox replied, that the removal of Mr. Aust "seemed to be a sort of job, to make room for Mr. Can- "ning; that a sinecure had been given to Mr. Aust to retire; and "that therefore, in this way, it might be said Mr. Canning had been appointed to a sinecure." Now is it not astonishing that this very Mr. Fox himself, the moment he was appointed to the same office Lord Grenville then held, thrust out Mr. Ward on a—not a sinecure—a pension, to make way for his own friend General Walpole, certainly not an abler man. It will perhaps be said Mr. Ward was a party man, the friend of Lord Mulgrave, the friend of Mr. Pitt, and that it was necessary Mr. Fox should have a confidential Secretary of his own. Be it so; but Mr. Fox did not stop there. He went to Mr. Hammond and told him, you too, Mr. Hammond, must retire on a pension to make way for another friend of mine, Sir Francis Vincent. Whatever objections might have existed to Mr. Ward's continuance, there were none whatever, not even a suspicion or a pretence of any, to the continuance of Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who was not and never had been a party man, who had been many years Under Secretary of State, and still more years in the office or employed on diplomatic missions; a gentleman who well understands the whole of our foreign relations, their history and motives; who was the man of business, a sort of index in the office to refer to on all occasions; a gentleman necessarily continued in place by all the preceding Administrations; who was well able and willing for the employment, to whom Mr. Fox apologized on displacing him, personally confessing it was from no objection to him much less any opinion of his inability for the office that the change was made, but that he was forced to make it by some friends against his will; yet this Gentleman, Mr. Hammond, was thrust out also at an expence to the public, on a pension to make way for another of Mr. Fox's friends, and for no other reason whatever: unless this be a reason—that one great political LADY having influenced Mr. Fox to appoint General Walpole, another great political LADY, jealous of her rival's power, insisted on obtaining an equal favour, by having *her man* made an Under Secretary of State also! So; here was the all virtuous, all-pure Mr. Fox, censuring in 1797 the appointment of an old

feeble servant, Mr. Aust, to a place of more ease and profit, as a currupt job to make room for Mr. Canning, a young Gentleman of splendid talents, who it cannot be denied, was abler for the employment than twenty Vincents and Walpoles put together;—and yet, when Mr. Fox came into power, he himself, instantly committed the offence of which he had complained, to a degree too of tenfold aggravation. This step of sending Mr. Hammond out of office, at an expence to the public of a large pension, to make way for a female Friend's dependant, was, under all circumstances, one of the rankest jobs that ever disgraced any Administrations.

Let those who wish to estimate the "*reforming spirit*" of the late ministers, read their speeches last Session and this Session resisting Mr. Robson's motions for enquiry into the Barrack abuses, (the four reports on which have been made by Commissioners of Mr. Pitt's institution); let them see how Lord Henry Petty and Mr. Calcraft refused motions which shame compelled them afterwards to bring forward; let them know that General Fitzpatrick, as Secretary at War, dismissed Adkins, the Barrack Master in the Isle of Wight, who had exposed enormous abuses; let them know too that Adkins is starving.—Let them be told of a pension of 1200*l.* being granted to Colonel Congreve for throwing a few burning arrows into Boulogne, granted by the very men who ridiculed so much the Catamaran Expedition. Let them know that Lord Howick's brother with four other Greys, having lucrative appointments, is sent out Commander in-Chief to the Cape, with a salary of 4000*l* per ann. and another salary of equal amount, as Lieutenant-Governor, though under such circumstances a Lieutenant-Governor's salary has never been more than a hundred pounds or two. Let them know that regiments have been given to such men as the Duke of Northumberland, Earl Grosvenor's brother, and General Fitzpatrick, who have Borough Interest and Party Connection, while many gallant veterans are idle and starving. Let them recollect that the allowances to the junior branches of the Royal Family were increased one half, fixing an expence of 50,000*l.* per annum on the country, at the moment Mr. Fox asserted our resources were run so low, it was "*a choice of evils in finding a new tax.*" And above all let it be marked, that three hundred Dependants have been provided for at an expence of nearly as many thousands per annum, as Auditors, Secretaries, and Clerks upon the Auditing Establishment. What benefits may arise to the Country from that great expence, is yet to be proved; but this is certain, that the establishment was most convenient to

the Jobbers in the late Miniſtry.—When no appointment was open for an impatient Dependant, the language was, "put him upon the Auditors till ſomething better can be done."

With regard to their denial reſpecting Mr. Daviſon, we muſt obſerve that he very properly reſigned the office of Treaſurer of the Ordnace ſoon after the publication of the Report againſt him, and then Miniſters as improperly ſuffered him to continue to perform the duties and receive the emoluments of the office during the remainder of their Adminiſtration. This, however, was owing to theſe enemies to a traffic for places, not having been able to make their bargain with his intended ſucceſſor, Mr. Courtenay, whoſe Lordſhip of the Treaſury was wanted for another riſing young man, and for that the Treaſureſhip was not quite an equivalent—it was, however, determined that it ſhould be made up to him by an *increaſe of the ſalary and a penſion.* The penſion has been granted—but, owing to the change of Miniſtry, Mr Hunt is appointed to his former ſituation *without an increaſe of ſalary.* So true is the inſinuation that the office was to be aboliſhed; it is, however, as true as the aſſertion that "Lord Melville was two or three hours each day at the Foreign Office."

Theſe ſame enemies to the traffic in offices, we undertake to prove have actually created more offices (aye, and ſome of them ſinecures), and have penſioned off more holders of offices, thereby making room for new appointments, than any of their predeceſſors ever did in the ſame time. The Penſion Liſt alſo ſtands higher at the end of their Adminiſtration than at any former period. But what they *have done* (which we will ſtate more particularly hereafter), is nothing to what they *intended to do.* We know from the proceedings in Parliament, that fifteen Judges were thought by them inſufficient for the adminiſtration of juſtice in Scotland, though in England it is adminiſtered by a ſmaller number. New judicial ſituations were therefore to be created, and one of them was to have been ſuperior in rank, dignity and emolument to any now in exiſtence. To this new and higheſt office, not the preſent Preſident, but a new officer, was to be appointed (the brother of a Cabinet Miniſter). This would undoubtedly have been effected in "that ſpirit of economy and reform," which created during the laſt Summer the office of *Gazette Writer* in that part of the Kingdom where *no Gazette* is publiſhed!

England however was to be ſtill more favoured, and in the ſame "ſpirit of economy and reform," no leſs than *three hundred* new Surveyors of Taxes were on the eve of being appointed at an ex-

pence of 50,000*l.* per annum to the public. This great meaſure was to have received the ſanction of Parliament: and to make that ſanction more certain, and to demonſtrate that this addition of patronage and expence was intended by theſe enemies of all traffic in places, for the ſole purpoſe of better collecting the revenue on the eve of the late General Election, the future ſanction of Parliament was anticipated by privately, but generally announcing to the favoured Candidates that ſuch apointments would be made, and that the recommendations of their Conſtituents would be attended to. In this way the greater part of theſe 300 places were diſpoſe of, and during the whole election the traffic in theſe Surveyorſhips was very briſk, it being little doubted that the Houſe of Commons would confirm the intention of Government to carry into effect the meaſure which had contributed ſo much to the Election of many of its Members. The act however was unfortunately delayed till the diſſolution of the late vigorous Adminiſtration; and nothing remained but the painful, yet neceſſary taſk of apologizing, which was actually done a few days before they quitted office, for thoſe intereſts being ſo neglected, and theſe promiſes ſo broken.

Such are a few of the damning facts on record againſt the late Miniſters, who make piteous moan about having been diſmiſſed for economy and reform, to excite compaſſion in the public.— They talk of their ſucceſſors "*trafficking in jobs!*" They! who were themſelves the moſt ſordid corrupt jobbers that ever infected the air of St. Stephen's, St. James's, or Whitehall!—The only inſtance of economy they have ſhewn has been in limiting their ſubſidies to the Continent to 80,000*l.* Eighty thouſand pounds to deliver Europe! This was indeed the "*cheap defence of nations!*"

[*Courier*, *April 8th*, 1807.

Lord Henry Petty receives a viſit of condolence on his quitting the Treaſury. He purpoſes giving a dinner on the occaſion. The company, however, will appear as *blue* as before they came into office.

The Rev. Dr. Sandby, who died a few days ſince, was ſixty years Chancellor of Norwich; he was in his 91ſt year, and with him died the only oral tradition of the expulſion from Merton College, Oxford, of Six Fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cauſe of the revolution; he was ordained by Dr. Hough, Biſhop of Worceſter, one of the ſaid ſix Fellows; the Biſhop died at the age of ninety-two.

LONDON,—April 6.

The new Cabinet is now complete.—It consists of the following Persons :—

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl Camden, President of the Council.
Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Privy Seal,
Duke of Portland, first Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Mulgrave, first Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl of Chatham, Master General of the Ordnance.
Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary of State for the home department.
Mr. Canning, Secretary of State for foreign Affairs.
Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for the War and Colonies.
Mr. Perceval, Chancellor & under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Mr. R. Dundas, President of the Board of Controul.
Mr. Perceval, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Earl Bathurst, President of the Board of Trade.
Mr. Rose, Vice President.
————Treasury of the Navy.
Lord C. Somerset, } Joint Paymasters.
Mr. Long }
Earl of Chichester, Postmaster General.
Mr. Huskisson, } Joint Secretary of Treasury.
Hon. Mr. Wellesley, }
Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls.
Sir Vicary Gibbs, Attorney General.
Mr. Plumer, Solicitor General.

IRELAND.

Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant.
Sir A. Wellesley, Chief Secretary.

Such is the *Protestant* Administration which his Majesty, firmly attached to those principles which seated his family upon the Throne, has appointed to replace a Ministry that would have put the power of the sword in the hands of the Catholics, and have made Catholics the Generals of our armies and the Admirals of our fleets.

In the explanation given by Lords Grenville and Howick of the transactions that led to their dismissal from his Majesty's Councils, they admit that the first basis on which they acted in bringing forward the Catholic question, was the Irish Act of 1793, and that

when they submitted a draft of a dispatch on the subject, his Majesty expressed his strong dissent. Upon his receiving it, the Cabinet made a second representation to his Majesty. They said in it—"They can assure your Majesty, with the utmost sincerity, that it has been their anxious endeavour, so to frame the proposed instruction, as that it might be entirely free from the difficulties that might attend other parts of the subject, on which (as your Majesty knows), a difference of opinion prevails among the persons whom your Majesty has been graciously pleased to call to your Councils, and on which they are all aware of the sentiments which your Majesty has at former periods expressed.—They had persuaded themselves, that in the clauses to be proposed in the Mutiny Bill, your Majesty would be of opinion, that they were only fulfiling the engagement which had been *formerly* entered into under your Majesty's authority, and carrying into effect a principle which has *already* received the fullest and most formal sanction, by the Act passed in the Irish Parliament in the 32d year of your Majesty's reign. That act enables your Majesty's Catholic subjects in Ireland to hold Commissions in your Majesty's Army, with no other restriction *than is there pointed out*; and if a similar provision be refused with respect to that part of the now United Kingdom, it appears obvious, that the grace thus conferred by your Majesty on that large body of your people, must be rendered wholly illusory."

Lord Sidmouth was selected to submit the above Minute to his Majesty—a selection obviously made with a view to convince his Majesty that no attempt was making to go beyond the Irish Act. —After receiving the second representation, his Majesty stated, "that however painful his Majesty found it to reconcile to his feelings the removal of objections to any proposal which may have the most distant reference to a question which has already been the subject of such frequent and distressing reflection, he would not, under the circumstance in which it is so earnestly pressed, and *adverting particularly to what took place in* 1793, prevent his Ministers from submitting for the consideration of his Parliament the propriety of inserting the proposed clause in the Mutiny Bill. Whilst, however, the King so far reluctantly concedes, he thinks it necessary to declare, that *he cannot go one step farther*; and he trusts that this proof of his forbearance will secure him from being at a future period distressed by any further proposal connected with the question."

After reading the above Cabinet Minute, and his Majesty re-

ply, it is impossible for any one to contend for a moment that his Majesty ever did give his consent to any measure that went beyond the provisions of the Irish Act of 1793.

How then dare the ex-Ministers complain of a garbled Minute having been published against them, when we now find that they, permitted by the King to explain the transactions that had taken place between his Majesty and themselves, did not explain the matter as their duty to their Sovereign demanded, fully and fairly, but were guilty of keeping back evidence that would have made in the King's favour.

A vessel which is arrived in the River has brought accounts from Dantzic to the 19th ultimo. The Russian head quarters were on the 11th at Scheppenbeil, ten miles from Eylan. Both armies are manœuvring. Massena's movements on the left of Benningsen are for the purpose of turning it. *A general battle seems inevitable*—it has probably taken place before now.—Dantzic has not been regularly invested. Lefebvre's corps is before it, but it is not strong enough to lay regular siege to it. Some sorties have been made with success by the garrison.—The Cossacks continued to carry on their system of harassing warfare and allow the French no respite.—In all the partial affairs that have taken place since the Battle of Eylan, the result has been disadvantageous to the French.

The new Ministers are directing their attention to the war upon the Continent. They will not merely send a General and three Colonels to a Sovereign, who had no longer an army; they have already ordered 60,000 stand of arms, with a proportionate quantity of ball catridges to be sent off in two fast sailing sloops of war.—Transports for the conveyance of troops were also engaged on Saturday. The number to be embarked will, it is supposed, amount to 25,000 men. General Stuart is mentioned as being about to have the German Legion placed under his command.

We understand that the splendid medals which are now making in commemoration of the battle of Maida, are to be confined to the General and Field Officers who commanded corps on that occasion. The following were those present:—

Major General Sir J. Stuart, K. B.	Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 20th Foot.
Brigadier General Cole, 1st Brigade.	Lieut. Colonel Johnston, 58th ditto.
———— Ackland, 2d ditto.	Lieut. Colonel Smith, 27th ditto.
Colonel Oswald, 3d ditto.	Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, 78th ditto.
Lieut. Col. Mone, 23d Dragoons.	Major Plenderleath, 81st ditto.
Lt. Col Watteville, regt. de Watteville.	Lieut. Col. Bunbury, Staff.
Lieut. Col. O'Callaghan, Granadiers.	Major Lemoine, Artillery; and
Lieut. Col. Kempt, Light Infantry.	Mr. Grimes, Inspector of Barracks.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

Mr. deputy Birch rose, agreeably to notice, to move, that an humble and dutiful address be presented to his majesty, expressive of the gratitude of that court, for the attention lately manifested by his majesty to the maintenance of the Reformed Protestant Religion; and also for the firmness displayed by him, in the exercise of his royal prerogative, for preserving the peace and safety of the country. In the whole course of his attendance as a minister of that court, the worthy deputy declared, that he had never met with a question in which, in his opinion, the support of the Common Council of London was more loudly called for in the defence of the royal prerogative, than on the present occasion. In the exercise of H. M. royal prerogative, of dismissing his ministers, he had, in fact been arraigned before the bar of the House of Commons. And for what?—For a conduct which entitled him more than ever to the affection and gratitude of his people; for manfully supporting that constitution, and those laws, which had been entrusted to his royal care; for stedfastly abiding by his coronation oath, enjoining him to preserve inviolate the reformed protestant religion, as by laws established; for acting up, in fact, to that line of conduct, which, if he had departed from it, must have inferred a violation of his coronation oath, and a forfeiture of his throne. In the conduct exhibited by his majesty on the present occasion, he seemed to have been guided by those whig principles which directed our councils at the period of the glorious revolution, and in the advice given to him by the late ministers, who now, in the paroxysm of disappointment, dragged him forward to the bar of the public, they had shewn themselves fitter to be the ministers of James II. than of his present majesty, and utterly to have forgotten those whig principles on which they formerly pretended to build so much. The Common Council of London had, on every occasion, for many years past, been the most eager to assure his majesty of their loyalty to his person, and of their determination to support the constitution and protestant religion, as by law established. Let them not now, if they wished to be esteemed sincere in their former professions, be backward in assuring his majesty, that those sentiments remained unaltered, and that his recent zeal, so firmly and nobly manifested in behalf of the religion and security of the country, possessed, as it merited, their sincerest gratitude and ap-

probation.—He concluded by moving, that an humble addrefs be prefented to his majefty expreffive of their gratitude, for the dignified and decided fupport and protection which his majefty had on a late occafion afforded to the proteftant religion, as by law eftablifhed, and for the firm and conftitutional exercife of his royal prerogative, to preferve the independance of his crown. He was feconded by Mr. S. Dixon.

Mr. Slade obferved, that at this arduous conjecture of public affairs, it was incumbent on us to endeavour by every means in our power to conciliate the good wifhes of every fellow fubject in the empire. Under the ancient regime of France, Monfieur Neckar, a native of Geneva, and a proteftant, was the minifter of Finance; our brethren in America had a Roman Catholic for their chairman of Ways an Means, and almoft every perfon throughout the civilized world, except *the Turk*, and the honorable *mover of the present motion*, were difpofed to extend political rights to perfons of every perfuation; he therefore moved the previous queftion. He was fupported by Mr. Sharpe, Mr. C. Smith, Meffrs. Aldermen Combe and Rowcroft, Mr. Quin, Mr. Waithman, and fome other members. Mr. W. obferved, that it was his intention, if the previous queftion had not been moved by a member whom he highly refpected, to have fubmitted an amendment, expreffive of the regret of that court at the advice which had been inconftitutionally adminiftered to his majefty, that he fhould demand a pledge from his minifters, that however meritorious they might think the conduct of their Catholic fellow-fubjects, or however urgent the neceffities of the ftate might be, they would not on any future occafion whatever again mention to the fovereign any topic that might be connected with the claims of that defcription of his majefty's fubjects.

Alderman C. Price declared, that he had always regarded himfelf as the reprefentative, not of his own conftituents alone, but as one of the reprefentatives of the kingdom in general.

Alderman Sir B. Watfon confidered it to be repugnant to the principles of the conftitution, that the executive fervants of the crown fhould introduce meafures of which the executive head did not approve. On that ground, therefore, he fupported the motion.

Alderman Newnham difapproved of the idea of demanding pledges from minifters; but on the whole the motion had his fupport.

Mr. Alderman Hankey confidered the prefent to be a queftion between a fet of minifters and the king, and wherever fuch a quef-

tion originated, be the perſons whom they might, he ſhould always be the king's man.

Upon a diviſion the numbers were—

For the original Motion.	For the previous Queſtion.
The Lord Mayor,	5 Aldermen,
13 Aldermen,	42 Commoners,
107 Commoners,	2 Tellers,
2 Tellers,	49
129	Majority for the Addreſs 74

A committee withdrew and prepared an addreſs, which being twice read and agreed to, was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty by the whole court; and the ſheriffs, attended by the remembrancers, were requeſted to wait on the king to know when the court may preſent the ſame.

LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 31.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 30th of March, 1807, preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day the Right Honorable Sir James Pulteney, Baronet, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty, having been graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaſter to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter was this day, by his Majeſty's command, adminiſtered to him accordingly.

His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to order, that in the abſence of the Right Honourable Henry Earl Bathurſt, the Right Honourable George Roſe ſhould be Preſident of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed for the Conſideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

Whitehall, March 31, 1807.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace William Henry Cavendiſh Duke of Portland, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval, William Henry Cavendiſh Scott Bentinck, Eſq. (commonly called Marquis of Titchfield,) the Honourable William Eliot, and William Sturges Bourne, Eſq to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to the Right Honorable Spencer Perceval the Offices of Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to Lieutenant General John Earl of Chatham, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, the Office of Maſter General of his Majeſty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to the Honourable William Welleſley Pole, the Office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant to Mark Singleton, Eſq. the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has also been pleased to grant to the Honourable Cropley Ashley, the Office of Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

WHITEHALL,—APRIL 4.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Honorable William Viscount Lowther, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland.

The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace James Duke of Montrose, Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honorable Henry Brown Mulgrave, James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; William Johnson Hope, and Robert Ward, Esqrs.: the right honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, and James Buller, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint the right honorable Robert Dundas; the right honorable John Jeffres, Earl Camden, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of his Majesty's Council; the right honorable Robert Banks, Lord Hawkesbury; the right honorable Henry Robert Stewart, (commonly called Viscount Castlereagh); and the right honorable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; his Grace Wm. Henry Cavendish, Duke of Portland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the right honorable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Lovaine); the right honorable John Baron Teignmouth; the right honorable Thomas Wallace, and George Johnstone, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

WHITEHALL,—APRIL 3.

The King has been pleased to appoint Joseph Hunt, Esq. to be Treasurer of the Ordnance.

DOWNING-STREET,—April 3.

Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, has this day delivered to the Right Honorable George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Note, of which the following is a translation, announcing the blockade of the river Peene by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty.

Translation

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of Sweden, has just received orders from his Court, to acquaint his Britannic Majesty's Ministry, that in order to protect the Commerce of the Baltic, and for other military reasons, his Majesty has judged it indispensible to cause the mouth of the river Peene to be blockaded by a sufficient force in the most vigorous manner, so as to prevent any vessels from going to Anclam, Wolgast, Sterlin, &c. or from coming from any of those ports: and therefore the mouth of the river Peene is, and must be, considered from this time, as being in a state of blockade.—In acquitting himself of this order, the undersigned has the honour to assure his Excellency Mr. Canning, of the sentiments of his high consideration.

(Signed) G. M. REHAUSEN.

Piccadilly, April 3, 1807.

CROWN-OFFICE,—April 4.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Armagh—William Brownlow, Esq. in the room of Lord Viscount Acheson, now Gosford, a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Borough of Northampton—The Right Honorable Spencer Perceval.

THE COURIER,—Aplil 1.

The intelligence brought yesterday by the Mail, is of less impartance than was expected, after the reports of Battles that had been so confidently circulated.—If we may believe the French accounts, the head quarters of Bonaparte continued at Osterode on the 17th —Bonaparte had been previously expected at Warsaw, where preparation had been made for his reception on the 8th. Though no general battle had taken place when the last accounts were dispatched, several very warm actions had been fought between the Russians and the French advanced guards, and the Russians still acting upon their system of incessant warfare had not suffered the French to enjoy a "*season of repose*" in the winter-quarters. The Cassocks have been of the utmost service in harassing the French night and day, in intercepting their supplies, impeding their communications, and carrying off their posts.—Bennigsen, is the mean time is bringing up his reinforcements,

and making every preparation for another general battle, which was expected to take place immediately.—Our Readers remarked in one of the articles of the Mail that Massena had left Warsaw for his cantonments of Pultusk.—Pultusk is a considerable distance from the positions occupied by the main bodies of the contending Armies. It is imagined, therefore, that Bonaparte has projected another of those sweeping plans of attack which succeeded so completely against the Austrians and Prussians, but which have invariably failed during the late campaigns against the Russians. Massina, with a large division of the army which is at Pultusk, will endeavour to turn the left wing of the Russians, and cut them off from Konigsberg and their resources. But Bennigsen who seems to possess all the qualities necessary to constitute a great General, appears to have foreseen that Bonaparte will make this attempt, and to have provided against it.—Essen is upon the Omulcio and extends to Willenburg; and Massena must beat him in the first instance.

To some, Bennigsen has not appeared to have followed up Bonaparte with sufficient promptitude.—It should be recollected however that he had not, till some time after the battle of Eylan, a force equal to the French, and besides he has been harassing the enemy with partial and almost daily attacks.—It has been conjectured too that Austria is about to take a decisive part, that Bennigsen is acquainted with her intentions, and that he wishes to keep the French force on the Vistula, in order that Austria may interpose her force in the rear of the enemy with greater effect. We shall be glad to find this conjecture realized.

In the mean time BONAPARTE is making very effort to induce *Russia* to make PEACE.—DUROC is gone to Petersburgh with overtures of Negotiation—and liberal offers will be made—BONAPARTE sees the Turkish Empire on the point of falling under the arms of Russia, without his being able to afford it any assistance. He seems to have formed an inadequate idea of the power of Russia. In making the Porte declare war against her, he hoped to oblige her to divide her force in such a manner, as to render her wholly unable to withstand his arms in Poland. To his utter surprise and dismay; however, he sees her able to overrun the Turkish Empire, and at the same time to make a successful stand against him in Poland.

By the Hamburgh and Altona papers, it will be seen that Bonaparte has already in part reclaimed an order, as extravagant as it was absurd; and has granted his permission for a free corres-

pondence, with the South of Europe, France, Holland, and Germany, on the one side, and with Russia on the other. This circumstance will be so far interesting to the commercial world, as it will shew all the necessary channels of communication are again opened, and that "Bonaparte's wishes to put a stop to the correspondence with England only," is merely a pretext to prevent that, which he has felt himself utterly incapable of even influencing. Perhaps, ere many days elapse, he will do the *favour* to declare us no longer in a state of blockade!!!

THE SUN.—APRIL 2, 1807.

Some uneasiness has recently been felt in the commercial world on ccount of the Ukase recently published by the Emperor of RUSSIA, which was supposed to contain some regulations unfavourable to the British Merchants residing in that Empire. The regulation which is likely to affect strangers most, is one by which all the Old Guilds or Fraternites of Merchants are abolished, and new Companies ordered to be formed. To these certain commercial privileges and facilities are annexed, from which strangers are excluded, unless they become Members of some one of these Guilds. Great objections have been made to this regulation, on account of a condition contained in it, which directs, "that each Member shall be responsible, collectively and individually, for the debts of the whole Company.

A privale letter from Vienna relates the following characteristic anecdote of the Archduke Charles:—The French Ambassador having, by the order of his Master, demanded to be informed of the object of the Austrian Government in recruiting its army, and sending troops to the Frontiers, and expressed at the same time a hope, that no hostile intentions against France were entertained by that Cabinet, the Archduke replied by desiring him to consult the *Mointeur* of a particular date last year, where he would find this answer:—"The Austrian army has been so completely ruined, that it will take at least ten years to recruit it,"—as yet no more than one year has elapsed.

Besides the Scots Royals and other Regiments ordered immediately to proceed to *India*, the 2d Battalion of General Fitzroy's Regiment, the 34th has also received orders to proceed with the next Fleet for India.

Yesterday Mr. Perceval was unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for Northampton.

SWEDISH BULLETIN.

MALMOE, *Mach* 20, 1807.

The following Report has been received from Baron Essen, Governor-General, dated Stralsund, 16th instant:

"On the 11th inst. in the afternoon arrived the two Frigates *Bellona* and *Chapman*, with the battalion of Dahl, Merixe, and Wermeland, which were landed on the island of Rugen, and reached Stralsund on the 13th.

"In order to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and carry, if possible, the redubt which they had thrown up between Jungfarnhoff and Kedenhagen, and which considerably obstructed our offensive operations, Colonel Von Cardell was ordered, on the 14th inst. to march on that service, with about 550 Foot, and a detachment of Hussars and Chasseurs, supported by a Battery of Horse Artillery; two howitzers also mounted on the old rampart in order to fix the enemy's attention to that quarter.

"The troops marched with the utmost intrepidity, led on by Colonel Cardell, to storm the above-mentioned redoubt, and drive the Enemy from their entrenchments. The Battalion of Elfborg rushed with great gallantry into the ditch which surrounded the redoubt, and was found *five to six ells deep*, and climbed up the berm, but finding that the redoubt was occupied by a force far superior to ours, Colonel Cardell ordered the troops to retreat; which was effected with the *greatest order*. Our loss consists in about 150 *men, killed, wounded*, and taken *prisoners*; that of the Enemy must have been far more considerable."—*(Guttenburgh Gazette)*.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 3, 1807.

On Wednesday arived at Liverpool the American Ship *Latona*, Capt. Alden, in 32 days from New York, having on board the following passengers, who are come to England as Witnesses on the trail of Capt Whitby, of His Majesty's Ship *Leander*, for the murder of Pierce, viz Capt. Brewster, of an American Revenue Cutter, Jonathan I- Brewster, his son, Robert Mitchell and John White, Pilots, and Capt. Pierce, brother to the deceased.

Besides the 2d battalion of the 1st or Scots Royals, and the 2d battalion of the 56th, the 2d battalions of the 18th and 101st regiments have been ordered immediately to Falmouth.

The 1st battalion of the Scots Royals is in the West Indies, and the 3d and 4th battalions of this regiment, the oldest in the British service, are at Bexhill, in Sussex.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—10th FEBRUARY.

SINECURE PLACES.

Mr. BIDDULPH said, the motion he should have the honour to submit to the House would be similar to one made in 1797, by an Hon. Friend of his then on that side of the House; and seconded and supported by those with whom he was generally in the habit of coinciding on Parliamentary subjects. Having at that time attracted the favour of the House, uninfluenced as it was by party motives, he hoped the proposition would be equally fortunate now, when he could assure the House it proceeded from motives equally pure and disinterested—*(hear! hear!)*—It would appear on consideration to be a measure of great practical benefit to follow up the reports of the Committee of Finance with such reforms as those reports suggested, and with such further inquiry and reform as those latent abuses of that time, and the recent abuses of the time that since elapsed rendered necessary. It was desirable, in the spirit of those reports, to look to what had been done in the way of reform and retrenchment, and to consider what yet remained to be done. Much good had certainly resulted from the labours of the Committee of Finance; but many of their suggestions had not been acted upon, and no answers had been given to the inquiries which they had left to be answered. With respect to Scotland particularly, no information had been obtained, all this induced him to think that it was desirable at this time, that a Committee of twelve should be appointed upon principles similar to those of the Committee of 1797. The first thing that struck the public mind, as requiring retrenchment, was the immense emoluments enjoyed by some individuals in the Department of the Exchequer. It was difficult to make the Public believe that the grants of these emoluments were unalterable, and there were circumstances which induced him to think they were not. The Act of Parliament of 1787 allowed to two of the Tellers of the Exchequer the antient fees of their offices, but limited the other two to a salary of 4000*l.* a year. This Act did nothing more than to leave the fees on the basis of the regulations and practice of the Exchequer. It therefore became necessary to inquire what these regulations and that practice were. By the Act of 4th WILLIAM and MARY, the Barons of the Exchequer were directed to inquire what were the antient and legal fees. Those fees were reported and vested by law in the officers. But notwithstanding the title by usage, and the investment by law, an alteration was made in 1702. In that year great exertions being required, the sum which was raised for the public service, 1,600,000 pounds, was considered so great as to render it proper to look to some reduction upon the Exchequer fees, and in consideration of the largeness of the sum, a reduction was made. In 1744, on the same principle, the supplies being larger than at any former period, 6,600,000l. being raised for the general service of the year, besides 2,200,000*l.* for the army, it was agreed by the Officers of the Exchequer to reduce the fees one-third. The law and the practice of the Exchequer ought to be no more a bar to the reduction of the fees now, than it was then; and certainly the vast increase in the amount of the public expences and every other reason, made much more strongly in favour of the reduction at this moment. His motion would embrace all offices and all places, and all incomes derived from the State. There was one department in particular to which the inquiry he recommended would apply with particular effect—he meant

that of the Courts of Justice. In the Report of the Committee of Finance, sinecure offices to the amount of 26,500*l.* in that department, were pointed out as admitting of total reduction. The Committee, in pointing out the propriety of this reduction, and the proper mode of carrying it into effect, quoted the opinion of Lord HALE, saying, that timely amendment did much good, and prevented much evil, particularly in things connected with the general weal; but that the reform ought not to be made abruptly, nor all at once, but gradually, with as much attention as possible to the rights of individuals. He did not find that any thing had been done upon this report, or that any part of its recommendation had been carried into execution. Ten years had elapsed, since the Committee had, in its 26th report, pointed out as worthy of consideration, whether these offices should be abolished as they became vacant, and yet nothing had been done in compliance with that recommendation. Lord HALE said of offices executed by deputy, why were they continued if they were unnecessary; and if they were necessary what occasion was there to annex to them any farther charge than that of the deputy? Why was the State to be burthened besides with immense salaries to unemployed principals, who did nothing but bear the name of the office? In the twenty-six thousand he alluded to, no service whatever was done. In the thirty reports of the Committee of Finance, there were several other instances of offices of the same kind, but he did not think it necessary to trouble the House with detailing any more than the principal branches, in which the propriety of reform was obvious. His motion would embrace every branch of the Public Expenditure. The powers he proposed to give to the Committee were the same as those granted to the Committee of 1797. The Pension List was not referred to the Committee of that time, neither would he have it expresly referred to the Committee he now proposed; but the motion would be framed in such a manner that the Committee would be enabled to attend to that branch of expenditure, as well as to every other. He moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire, whether any and what further saving may be made by the abolition of useless and sinecure offices; by the reduction of exorbitant fees, and by other modes of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money.

Lord H. PETTY had considerable satisfaction in reflecting that whatever difference of opinion there may be between him and the Hon. Gentleman as to the words of the motion, there was no difference of opinion between him and the Hon. Gentleman and any of his Majesty's Ministers as to the propriety of the measure he proposed—*(Hear, hear!)* If there was any thing in which his Majesty's Ministers, and every friend to the country, agreed, it was the expediency of reducing the public expenditure as much as possible at the present time in every department and every line. The measures had thus the advantage of being recommended by uniformity of feeling. But in concurring with the Honorable Gentleman thus far, he would maintain at the same time, that in every well administered country, there should be certain rewards and retreats for the comfort of those who had deserved well of their country, and certainly those rewards ought not to be wanting to those who filled the highest departments of the state, when they were enjoyed by every other.—*(hear, hear!)*—But if it was fit that such rewards should be at the disposal of Government, he allowed it was a fit subject of inquiry, whether they were the exact amount and proportion which the public service required and the public resources permitted. Formerly great sinecures were enjoyed to an injurious extent. But for a period of above 20 years, since the conclusion of the American war, it had been the uniform study of Government to reduce and confine that branch of expenditure within proper bounds.

Such was the object of the Commission of Accounts, when the House and the country claimed this reform at the close of the American War. That Commission had well done its duty, and retrenched a number of useless and expensive offices. The plan was followed up by the succeeding Administration, under the direction of a near and dear connection of his (the late Marquis of LANSDOWNE;) several reductions were then made in the Treasury department. In 1786, the advantages of the reports of these Commissioners were still kept in view. In 1797, the Committee of Finance was instituted, the Right Honorable Gentleman who now filled the Chair of the House presided with so much benefit to the public. Thus it had been the constant study, for a length of time, to reduce the public expenditure with respect to offices, as far as it could be done consistently with the reservation of certain places of reward for the public servants. If the country had been in the situation of one laying down for the first time, the commencement of a system of expenditure, it might perhaps be more wise to confer rewards on the higher classes of public servants by means of large pensions, than by sinecure places. But when these places were considered as connected with the history of the country, and with the different branches of the constitution from their first origin, it was unquestionably desirable to preserve and continue them. He was therefore not disposed to count much upon any reduction that could now be made in Sinecure Places and Pensions, if it was determined not to reduce them below what the public dignity and public service required them to be kept up to.—Perhaps the manner in which the Prerogative of the Crown was exercised in bestowing such offices, may not be in every instance satisfactory. But the improper use of the prerogative in these instances, was no reason why the power of using it better should be altogether done away. If there were improprieties in the conduct of the judges, that was no reason why the administration of justice should be stopped. If there were improprieties in the conduct of those at the head of the military department, that was no reason why the country should be left whithout an army. Without apportioning the merits of the different commissions for inquiry, the result of their labours had been, that a vast number of sinecures had been abolished in various departments, but particularly in the Customs and Excise. Some of the reduced offices were of great expence, such as that of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer. All the remaining Offices had been, as far as possible, regulated on the principle recommended in the Report, by committing fees liable to increase for a fixed salary. The Office of Collector outwards of the Port of London, he should have stated in speaking of the retrenchments in the Customs, had been reserved for the benefit of the family of a Noble Duke (MANCHESTER,) by whom it had long been enjoyed. All sinecures beyond what were absolutely necessary, ought certainly to be abolished at a period when the country was called upon to make such sacrifices, and none ought to be preserved, but those which were absolutely necessary to reward the public servants. He would not discuss the principle that had been admitted by the House, upon the occasion of Mr. BURKE's Bill; that the present holders of any office by grant from the Crown, were as well intitled to the undiminished emoluments of that office, as the holders of any land in the kingdom. The reform could apply only with respect to the future holders, and in that wiew had been applied in every practicable instance. But where offices were granted in reversion it could not be applied. The reform must remain suspended till the reversion should have expired. There were two principal offices granted in reversion. One was that of Register of the Admiralty Court, granted to Lord ARDEN, with the reversion to a Member of that House (Mr. PERCEVAL.)

The other was that of Clerk of Parliament (granted to Mr. Rose, with reversion to his son.) The other great point of the Honorable Gentleman's speech, related to offices in the law department, a great number of which were stated to be unnecessary, in the 27th Report of the Committee of Finance. But it was also stated, that these offices were the perquisites of the offices of the Lord Chancellor and of the Chief Justice; and it was represented that it would not be right to deprive the great public servants of the means of providing for their families, afforded by these offices, without affording them other means of making that provision by a competent increase of their salaries. The salaries had been since increased, but no augmentation had been made with a view to a communitation for these offices. This was, however, a point in which the report of the Committee of Finance had been less attended to than in any other, and therefore it was a fitter subject of enquiry now. In Ireland also much remained to be done, though much had been done already. A Commission had been appointed at the suggestion of a Right Honorable Gentleman who had lately filled the Offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury in that country, for to enquire what abuses existed in the fees of offices, and in the connection of the revenue. Though at that time sitting at the opposite side of the House, he had given the measure his hearty concurrence. The commissioners were now actually sitting in Dublin. There were on the table of the House several of their reports; and in pursuance of the recommendations contained in them, his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, had lately brought in a bill for abolishing thirty-eight offices which the Commissioners had declared useless. Every one who knew the character of his Right Hon. Friend, every one who knew the First Lord of the Treasury for Ireland (Lord Grenville,) every one who knew the Noble Duke at the head of the Government of that country, would be satisfied that no useful suggestion of the Commissioners would be left unexecuted. The only difficulty in executing the whole of the reforms recommended was what he had before condemned, the practice of taking grants in reversion. When every emolument was secure to the grantee, and it was admitted that there was no right to divest him of any part of them, grants in reversion had the effect of entailing upon the country burthens which ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. It may, perhaps, be said, it was no wonder Ministers wished to abolish offices granted in reversion, as they were the only offices they could not take to themselves. But they might indemnify themselves if they chose, by taking other offices in reversion. Since the present Administration had come into office, however, no one reversion, great or small, had been granted, lest any impedient should be raised in the way of the reforms which were meditated. Things were now in that state that, with the exception of the Offices in the Courts of Law, and the suggestions of the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee of Finance, not much retrenchment remained to be made. No new sinecure had been instituted, since the propriety of retrenchment had been suggested. That some abuses may have escaped the vigilance of the inquiry then made, and that new abuses may have crept in, he was ready to admit. For though he knew of no instance of such abuse, yet he was aware there was a natural tendency towards it in a large expenditure; and however great the determination to watch and check that tendency, the abuse may have established itself. The present Administration had made it a part of the instructions of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to inquire into, and to report to the Treasury what they may collect with respect to the existence of such abuses; and, upon all occasions, to suggest such provisions as they may think expedient for checking abuse, and for the more speedy audit of

the public accounts, both at home and abroad. A permanent check was thus imposed upon abuses, and a great and beneficial progress had been made upon the report of the Commission of Finance in abolishing useless offices. It was also determined to prevent the creation of other useless offices. But though little remained to be done, it was not to be contended that that little should not be done. He was of opinion that the Committee should be appointed on the same principles as that of the last war. He should therefore propose to depart a little from the words of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and to adopt those of that time. The Committee would inquire how far the correction of abuses had already been proceeded upon, and what further remained to be done with a view to that object.—The House would adopt with credit to itself, and the country would learn with satisfaction, this measure of further inquiry and reform, for whatever merit belonged to the eminent persons who had made the prior investigations, things which it may be very necessary to resume may have escaped them. It was necessary besides, to look forward to future abuses, and with a view to prevent and correct them, it would be right in Parliament to appoint from time to time Commissioners of this nature, in order to see what reforms could be made in the great expenditure of this country, which it was so necessary to have duly administered. He hoped the Hon. Gentleman and the House would concur in the amended form in which he should put the Motion. He moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine and consider what regulations and checks had been established, in order to controul the several branches of public expenditure, and to inquire what further measures may be taken for the reduction of salaries and emoluments without detriment to the public service.

In answer to a question from Mr. CALVERT, Lord H. PETTY stated, that the powers of the Committee were to extend to all departments of the public service.

Mr. WILBERFORCE felt sincere satisfaction at the manner in which the Noble Lord met the motion for inquiring into the public expenditure. It was highly to the honour of the Noble Lord, and the other Members of the Administration, that they were as ready to give their support to motions of inquiring now as when they were on a different side of the House. But in proportion as the Noble Lord's speech in general met his approbation, it was more necessary to mark the points in it which he disapproved. The Noble Lord, in his reverence for the Constitution, was unwilling to touch any of the sinecures that were interwoven with it. But if a system were to be now established for the first time, he would be disposed to prefer pensions as a mode of conferring public rewards. Perhaps if this opinion were not thrown out, the Committee would be disposed to fare much more closely. Certainly nothing was more right than to reward public men by grants proportioned to their merit. For it was unquestionably true, that less pecuniary emolument was derived from the public service than the exertion of the same talents with the same assiduity would draw in any of the common professions. The attraction of the public service consisted in far other considerations than pecuniary emoluments. They looked forward to high stations, and hoped to rank themselves with men whose names were pronounced with veneration by the country. But it was still desirable that there should be rewards of emolument adequate to their services. Some of the offices of great profit had been abolished, and it was desirable that no further diminution should take place, unless it was previously ascertained, that the present amount was beyond what the public service required. It was natural for Ministers to favour those connected with them in bestowing such offices. But if improper appointments were sometimes made in this way, that was no reason why the power of reward should be dimi-

nished beyond what the service of the country required, he should be sorry to see useless offices kept up, and he here took occasion to bear testimony of the great man (Mr. PITT) who was lately at the head of the public service, and who had solicited every application for the offices which he had determined to abolish, and which he had since actually abolished. This fact was generally unknown, but he could bear testimony to the truth of it. That Great Man

"Did good by stealth, and blush'd to find it famed."

In watching over the public expenditure with every regard to economy, it should be recollected that it was a low and mean consideration for a great country to wish to save by having its great servants badly paid. The fact was that they were, in a pecuniary view, very much underpaid. Considered with respect to the height to which they were raised, and those with whom they were to associate, they ought to be allowed the means of honourable retreat for themselves and their families. He wished this part of the public expenditure to be regulated at the same time on principles of liberality and of prudence.

Lord HENRY PETTY stated in explanation, that, when speaking of the propriety, in case of creating a new system for a new country, of providing rewards for meritorious public servants by granting pensions, rather than by creating new sinecure places, he had given but a speculative and doubtful opinion, and he had not been called on in the present instance to give any other. He had expressly, however, stated, that the sinecure places which had been suffered to continue, were too connected with the antiquities of the Constitution, with the honour and dignity of the country, that they were, under our present circumstances, the best species of reward for those who had devoted their labour and lives to the public service. The Noble Lord then suggested the propriety of extending the investigations of the Committee to Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. WILBERFORCE explained.

Mr. FAWKES *(in a maiden speech)* declared, that this was a motion upon which, consistently with his own principles or his duty to his Constituents, he could not content himself with giving a silent vote. He hoped, however, that in his first attempt to engage the attention of the House, he should meet with that indulgence which was usually extended to a Member rising in similar circumstances. *(Hear, hear!)* Notwithstanding all the efforts that had been made, and all the expences incurred, in endeavours to rescue our neighbours from subjugation, there still remained in this country sufficient means and resources to enable us to cope with all the adversaries with whom we had, and might have to contend, if only they should be wisely administered and economically applied. He was persuaded that the country possessed ample means to meet every emergency, and to secure us against every possible danger. But the only means of obtaining this desirable end was, that the Government should shew to the people that they were determined to rectify every abuse, and manifest a determination to ameliorate the condition of the people. When he considered the actual state of the country, labouring under a grievous weight of burthens, when he called to mind the declarations made at different times by persons high in office, that the people would be called to sacrifice, not only some of the comforts, but some of the necessaries of life, for the support of the present contest, he should not think that he performed his duty to those who sent him there, if he did not give his entire and cordial support to the motion then before the House, and every other motion of the same description. The Noble Lord on the bench below him, had said, that it was desirable to continue some sinecure places, as rewards and retreats for meritorious Public Officers. Whenever gallantry should be displayed—whenever diligence should be exerted—whenever talents should be exer-

cifed in the fervice of the country—whenever eminent merit fhould be manifefted in the conduct of its affairs and interefts at foreign Courts, he fhould not be difpofed to quarrel with the grant of adequate and liberal rewards in fuch cafes. But thefe were times when the public money ought not to be lavifhed upon perfons who had not performed any fervice to deferve remuneration. The People of this Country were fully aware of the bleffings that they enjoyed, and of the dangers that threatened them; and they would be ready to make every effort in fupport of the prefent conteft. But they had a right to expect indemnity for the paft, and fecurity for the future; they had a right to expect a rigid economy in the future application of the public money, not, however, that paltry economy that would narrow the fcale of public exertion, and paralize the efforts of the country; but fuch an economy, as, without confining the indifpenfible fervices of the State, would hufband the refources of the Nation. For the practice of fuch economy he looked with confidence to the Gentlemen on the bench below him. He had no hefitation in uttering this fentiment, becaufe it flowed from a pure fource; the conviction which arofe from the manner in which they had received and treated this motion. He trufted that the plan of reformation which had been fo often talked of, was now at length commenced, and that as Minifters had declared their intention not to grant places in reverfion, they would put an end to the abufe for the prefent, and prevent all future Minifters from adopting the practice.—They appeared to him difpofed not only to preach, but to practice.

Mr. ELLISON faid a few words for the Motion.

Mr. BIDDULPH faid, as the fubftantial difference between his Motion and the Amendment of the Noble Lord was fo fmall, he did not think it neceffary to prefs his original Motion.

The Amendment was then agreed to, after a few words from Mr. CALVERT, relative to the extent of offices to which the inveftigations of the Committee were to extend; to which Lord HENRY PETTY replied, that every office in every department was within the fcope of his amendment.

A Committee was then appointed, and the Reports of the Committees of Public Accounts of 1784, and of Finances of 1797, together with the proceedings had thereon, were referred to the Committee.

Mr. BAKER expreffed a wifh, that the Committee fhould confider of, and report the relative ftate of offices at prefent, and at the periods of the former reports; which Lord HENRY PETTY ftated them to be empowered to do, by the authority given to them to fend for perfons, papers, and records.

THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.—APRIL 23.

Paris, Feb. 7.

GRAND SANHEDRIM.

The grand Sanhedrim has opened its feffion. His Excellency the Minifter of the interior has appointed to prefide in this religious affembly, the Rabbi David Sintzheim, of Strafburg—refpectable for his age, his character, his learning, and his piety. The Rabbins Segre and Cologna, both known by their valuable theological and literary productions, have been named, the one as firft affeffor, *(ab bet din)* the other a fecond affeffor *(charcam)*. M. Segre is municipal counfellor at Vercell, Piedmont. Cologna, ex-legiflator in Italy, is now member of the electoral college of that country.

On the 9th of February, at 11 o'clock the members of the Sanhedrim met with their cheif, and went in proceffion to the grand Synagogue. They were attended by the Members of the firft affembly. Here a prayer fuitable to the occafion was

deſtributed, written in Hebrew and French—a Hebrew hymn, compoſed by the Rabbia Segre, firſt aſſeſſor. Then an ode in Hebrew tranſlated into Italian and Latin by the Rabbi Zimeranni, member of the Sanhedrim, and was named the ed inſtant foreign correſpondent of the medical ſociety of emulation at Paris. The preſident, Sintzheim, pronounced a diſcourſe in Hebrew, which was heard by the aſſembly with warm emotions.—Then, after having recited many ſacred texts he drew from the tabernacle the book of the law, and bleſſed the aſſembly, making at the ſame time an affecting prayer for our immortal Emperor—for the glory of his arms and the return of peace. The temple often reſounded with cries of "Long live the Emperor—the Empreſs—the Imperial Family, and the brave French Army." Cologna, ſecond aſſeſſor, pronounced in Italian, a ſermon which produced the moſt lively ſenſations. It turned in a great meaſure upon the union of religion with the civil, moral and political duties of man—of the citizen and the ſubject. The elegance and warmth of language, the firm and perſuaſive tone of the orator, cauſed a general enthuſiaſm among the hearers, among whom were ſome diſtinguiſhed citizens. The Rabbi Cracovia of Venice, alſo delivered a well written diſcourſe, in which he gives an account of the origin of the Sanhedrim and pays a tribute of homage to the immortal monarch who has renewed its exiſtence for a moment among us.

The temple was adorned with propriety and elegance by the care and zeal of Aaron Schmol, deputy to the firſt aſſembly for the department of the Scene, and a lay member of the Sanhedrim.

The firſt religious ceremony being over, they adjourned to the Hotel de Ville, where the hall deſtined to the ſeſſion of the firſt Iſraelitiſh deputation, was prepared for holding the Seſſion of the Sanhedrim, in a manner conformable to ancient religious uſage. Mr. Avigdor read the proceſs verbal recognizing their powers, and drawn up by the permiſſion of him in preſence of the commiſſaries of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty.—Michael Beer, an advocate, member of the firſt aſſembly, and of many learned ſocieties, one of the ſcribes appointed by his Excellency the Miniſter of the interior, was charged by the Chief of the Sanhedrim to read and explain the proceſs verbal. Jacob Lazarus and Moſes Levi, member of the commiſſion of nine not elected into the Sanhedrim, were named inſpectors of the hall.—The chief of the Sanhedrim ordered a French diſcourſe of his own compoſition, to be read by Mr. Avigdon. This oration, filled with liberal and pious ſentiments, made a lively impreſſion. Mr. Fuſtado, preſident of the firſt aſſembly, read the preamble and articles of three firſt points of doctrine, proper to the Sanhedrim, upon Polygamy, Divorce and Marriage. This was preceded by a lengthy report, in which, taking a lofty range of reflections and obſervations, the orator juſtified his character for talents, ſo generally acknowledged.

The Rabbi Cracovia, reporting, and Mr. Ben Iſaac Ben, member of the commiſſion of nine, delivered the ſame lecture in Hebrew. Mr. Michael Ben read the proceſs verbal of inſtallations which was adopted. The chief immediately named two deputations, to communicate with the miniſter of the interior and the commiſſaries. He then adjourned the Sanhedrim, and according to the general intentions of the regulations, the firſt deliberation was adjourned for eight days.

All admired the order which reigned in this firſt ſeſſion of the aſſembly, whoſe object it is to reſtore to happineſs a claſs of men miſerable and perſecuted for ſuch a length of time.

This ceremony has excited a general intereſt and curioſity, as well for its novelty, as on account of the great man who has revived an aſſembly, without example in the hiſtory of modern exhibitions.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 16.

Two Mails arrived yesterday from Denmark—the intelligence they have brought would have removed all doubts (if we had any) of the truth of the intelligence which had been previously received of the succe∫s of our operations against Turkey. One of the articles from Vienna in the Hamburgh and Altona Papers, ∫peaks of our having passed the Dardanelles, taken possession of the Turkish fleet, appeared before Constantinople, and menaced it with a bombardment, unle∫s the Porte returned to its ancient relations with Great Britain and Russian. Another article from Vienna mentions an action to have taken place between the Russian ∫hips and the Turkish fleet, under the Captain Pacha, in which the latter was of cour∫e defeated—we then advanced to Constantinople, which we bombarded till the Turks acceded to our conditions, and made peace with us and Russia.—We do not believe, however, that any bombardment did take place. Our fleet appeared before the capital, and threatened to bombard it if our conditions were not accepted. The accepting of them, however, prevented the bombardment.

The official account of these transactions would in all probability have arrived ere this, had not the ∫chooner in which the di∫patches were ∫ent, been, as a letter from Cadiz asserts, taken by the enemy. The ∫ame letter announces, that 5000 troops had ∫ailed from Sicily for the purpo∫e, as was ∫uppo∫ed, of taking possession of Alexandria.

The Mails have not brought much intelligence from the Seat of War.—Both armies are receiving large reinforcements—By the 12th ult. the Russian army was to be reinforced by 120,000 men.—We feared that the inactivity which has been ob∫ervable of late, was to be imputed to pacific Negociations, but a private letter from Altona informs us that the propo∫als made by Bonaparte have been deemed inadmissible, and that M. de Novozilzow has been ∫ent with a di∫patch to the King of Prussia, inviting him to inform the French Agent, that when the French should have evacuated Germany the propo∫als of Bonaparte should be listened to.

No further advices have been received from America—The official di∫patches from our Minister, Mr. Er∫kine, are hourly expected. What motives have induced the Americans to refu∫e their ratification of the Treaty, we know not;—perhaps as they ∫aw ∫uch a conceding ∫pirit on our part, whilst they were menacing us with Non-Importation Acts, they may think, by holding out,

to obtain greater conceſſions. To us, the rejection of the Treaty, if it were of that deſcription which at the period of its ſignature report ſtated it to be, will not be a ſubject of much regret.

Another Victory has been gained by the Proteſtant Adminiſtration, and Mr. Lyttleton's motion, that the Houſe ſhould expreſs its regret at the late Change in his Majeſty's Councils, was rejected by a larger Majority than that by which Mr. Brand's Motion was negatived—The Majority in favour of Adminiſtration laſt night was 46.—We believe "*All the Talents*" will not again try their ſtrength with the new Miniſters.

In conſequence of the late Addreſs voted by the Univerſity of Cambridge to his Majeſty upon the Catholic Queſtion, a communication was made by the Agent of the Univerſity to the Secretary of State's Office, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive it; and it being neceſſary, according to the conſtitutional etiquette, for his Majeſty to receive the Addreſſes of the Univerſities on the Throne, at Saint James' Palace, a correſpondence took place, and at length Lord Hawkeſbury directed that the Addreſs ſhould be brought by deputation, and not by the Univerſity, and preſented to his Majeſty in a private manner, at the Queen's Palace, yeſterday; and, accordingly, the Deputation aſſembled yeſterday ſoon after twelve o'clock, at the White Horſe Tavern, Buckingham-gate, and after partaking of a ſumptuous breakfaſt, at two o'clock proceeded, in grand proceſſion, in the following order, to the Queen's Palace, dreſſed in their full robes, and preſented to his Majeſty the Addreſs from the Univerſity of Cambridge, upon the Catholic Queſtion. The Rev. Pearce, Vice-Chancellor, attended, and the Deputation from the Univerſity, conſiſting of the following perſons:

The Rev. Dr. Corry, Maſter of Emanuel College: the Rev. Dr. Jowett, Regiſter Profeſſor of law; Dr. Ingle, of Peterhouſe; the Rev. Mr. Chevalier, of Pembroke Hall; Mr. Thomſon, of Jeſus College; the Rev. Mr. Gimmingham, Senior Proctor; Mr. Beverley, and Mr. Cunning, Beadles.

There were alſo preſent—

His Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter: Earl Euſton, and Lord Henry Petty, the Members for the Univerſity; Mr. Perceval: the Rev. Dr. Sumner, Provoſt of King's College; the Rev. D. Turner, Maſter of Pembroke Hall; Dr. Craven, Maſter of St. John's; Dr. Milner, Maſter of Queen's; Dr. Douglas, Maſter of Ben't; Dr. Manſell, Maſter of Trinity; and the Rev. M. Woolaſton, Maſter of Sidney College.

They were moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand. The etiquette of the officers of the Univerſity, with the Mace, and inſignias of office, were diſpenſed with, which principally conſtituted the Univerſity.

At his Majesty's Levee there were present:—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exechquer, the Secretaries of State, the Duke of Montrose, and the Marquis of Huntley.

EARLS—Aylesford, Bathurst, Pembroke, Dulkeith, and Winchelsea.

LORDS —Somerville, Heathfield, Manners, and Whitworth.

ADMIRALS—Sir R. Bickerton, Domet, and Harvey.

Captain Donnelly, of the Royal Navy.

Sheriffs Branscomb and Miles.

MESSRS.—Plumer, Elliott, Fordice, and Fawkener.

The following had the honour of having audience, being introduced, and kissed his Majesty's hand, upon their several appointments, &c. :—

Earl Pembroke, upon his being appointed to a special mission.

Admiral Harvey, upon his promotion,

Lord Manners, upon his being created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Marquis of Huntly, upon his being created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Gordon.

Lord Whitworth, upon his being appointed a Member of the Board of Trade.

Lord Dalkeith, upon his being created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Tynedale.

Sir Richard Bickerton, upon his being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Captain Donnelly, who brought the dispatches of the capture of Monte Video, by Lord Mulgrave.

Mr. Plumer, upon his being appointed Solicitor-General; upon which occasion his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him, and he is now Sir Thomas Plumer.

Mr. Elliott, upon his return from Ireland.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Branscomb and Miles, waited upon his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the City Address, when his Majesty was pleased to appoint Wednesday next, at the Queen's Palace.

Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, a Messenger arrived at Windsor, with dispatches for his Majesty, from Ministers. The Messenger travelled with the greatest speed possible, with four horses, and the chaise entered the town of Windsor with such great velocity, that one of the wheels came off, and the chaise overturned. The Messenger was got out without any material injury. The cause of this uncommon speed has not transpired.

Yesterday the Gentlemen from Cambridge, who presented the Address to his Majesty, dined with the Duke of Gloucester, at Foley house.

Captain Whitby's trial, for firing into a vessel of the United States, and killing a man on board, upon the coast of America, will come on at Portsmouth in the course of next week.

THE COURIER,—March 26,

A Paragraph having appeared in the *Oracle* of yesterday morning, stating that Marquis Wellesley had "*spurred at the offer which* "*was made to him of the Seals of the Foreign Office,*" we are authorised to contradict that statement in the most positive terms. If any such offer was made to the Marquis Wellesley, it must have proceeded from persons for whom he has always entertained the highest respect, and therefore must have been received with sentiments of gratitude on his part. If such an offer was ultimately declined by the Marquis Wellesley, the considerations which led to such a result were honourable to both parties.

On Tuesday night Lord Grenville received a letter from his Majesty, stating that he would be ready to receive his and his Colleagues resignation on the following day, at twelve o'clock. They accordingly attended his Majesty yesterday, at the Queen's Palace, at the above hour, viz.

Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Viscount Sidmouth, Lord President of the Council; Lord Holland, Lord Privy Seal; Lord Grenville, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord H. Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl Spencer, Viscount Howick, and Mr. Windham, the Secretaries of Sate; Earl Moira, Master General of the Ordnance; and the Hon. T. Grenville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

All of whom had private audiences of his Majesty, according to their rank in office, and resigned their seals, except the Lord Chancellor. The audiences lasted till near two o'clock.

At three o'clock his Majesty held a private Levee, which was attended by

The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Duke of Portland; Earls Ayleford, Elgin, Selkirk, Westmorland, Chatham, and Camden: Viscount Castlereagh; Lords Arden, Hawkesbury, and Lowther; Sir S. Cotterell; Messrs. Sheridan, Falkoner, Verney and Mr. Perceval.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty, and kissed hands on their several appointments:—

Earl Westmorland, upon his being appointed the Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Portland, upon his being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Hawksbury, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Canning, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Viscount Castlereagh, upon his being appointed Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department.

Earl Elgin, upon his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire.

Earl Selkirk, upon his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbright Stewarty.

The Ministers had audience of his Majesty, when he delivered to them the seals of office.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,—*April* 11.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 8th of April, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

This day the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Melville, the Right Hon. John Lord Teignmouth, and the Right Hon. Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, April 11.

The King has been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for summoning the Right Hon. Charles William Montagu Scott (commonly called Earl of Dalkeith,) up to the House of Peers, by the style of Baron Tynedale, of Tynedale, in the county of Northumberland.

The King has also been pleased to order a writ to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for summoning the Right Hon. George Gordon (commonly called Marquis of Huntley,) up to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Gordon, of Huntley in the county of Gloucester.

The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace Alexander duke of Gordon, Knight of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable George Rose, the Office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

Foreign Office, April 11.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville Leveson Gower (commonly called Lord Granville Leveson Gower,) to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

Downing-street, April 10:

The King has been pleased to appoint John Holloway, Esq- Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland, in North America.

The King has been pleased to appoint Hugh Elliot, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Barbadoes, in America.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Lukin, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of Dominica, in America.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir James Cockburn, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Curacoa.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 7, 1807.

An exalted Personal has written a Letter to one of the Members of the late Cabinet, in which, after commenting upon recent political events, he declares his determination, we understand, "*not to interfere again in the slightest degree, in party politics.*"—The particular parliamentary friends of that exalted personage, will, it is supposed by some, vote with the new Ministers.

THE COURIER,—April 15.

The *Cambrian* frigate which is arrived from America, has brought private accounts of America having refused to ratify the treaty with this Country.—But no official accounts of that event have yet been received.—The following, is the copy of a letter from Bermuda, brought by the *Cambrian*:—

Extract of a Letter from St. George's, Bermuda, March 25, 1807.

"The *Cambrian* frigate, Captain Beresford, sails immediately for England, by which I write: her hasty departure is, we suppose, occasioned by the British Treaty with America having been rejected by the President and Senate, who were for sending it back immediately; but the House of Representatives insisted upon its being debated in their house; what the result may be is yet unknown; if the non-importation should in consequence be enforced, an immediate war will break out. The Treaty has created a great ferment throughout the American Continent."

While "*All the Talents*" were feasting and revelling, near a twelve month since on their coming into office, a very appropriate caricature made its appearance, in which all the *broad bottoms* were represented as sitting round a table, and their predecessors placed in the back ground.—Thus situated, the *jolly broad bottoms*, flushed with the Tuscan grape, sing merrily the following *prophetic* chorus:—

Let *them* be merry, merry, there,
And we'll be merry, merry, here,
For who can know
Where *we may go*
To be merry *another year!*

The report of Bonaparte having been wounded *in the back*, at the battle of Eylau, having puzzled some of our *Quid Nuncs*, as he was stated to have *pursued* the Russians, an Irish Gentleman reconciles the apparent contradiction by observing, that the crafty Chief might have had his coat *buttoned behind*.

Wednesday the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, unanimously voted an Address to his Majesty, expressive of their approbation of his Majesty's solicitude to preserve entire our excellent constitution in church and state.

Major Tucker received a letter from General Beresford, dated November 10, stating that he and his officers, were well treated by the Spaniards. This is the most recent communication from the British prisoners of war in South America.

CAPTURE OF MONTE VIDEO.

" *Camp near Monte Video, Feb. 7.*

" We are at length in poſſeſſion of this place, the only fortified one in the country—It would have fallen an eaſy conqueſt, had not ſome French Adventurers (Mordelli their Chief) ſtirred the country againſt us. Mordelli and moſt of his Companions where killed in the aſſault, the Natives flock in numbers, returning to their homes and occupations.—If we can but reconcile the Country to our Government, hundreds from Britain and Ireland would emigrate.—This is the fineſt climate imaginable.

" General Craufurd, with a force equal to ours is expected hourly.—The object of his Expedition was intended to be diſtinct from this; but he has orders to call here, and I fancy the commander of the forces will think it neceſſary to detain him before we proceed to Buenos Ayres.—One half of our troops are in the fortifications—the other half encamped on a neck of land, three miles from town.—We are all in high ſpirits."

FALMOUTH *April* 15, 1807.

Arrived this day the *Princeſs Auguſta* Packet, Capt. St. Aubyn, with Mails from Malta, Sicily, and Gibraltar, 11 days from the latter place; ſhe brings the account of the loſs of His Majeſty's Ship *Ajax*, of 74 guns, which Veſſel caught fire in the cockpit, and in twenty minutes *blew up*; 250 of her Crew (among whom were the Maſter, 2 Lieutenants, the Surgeon, Captain of Marines, and 8 Midſhipmen) *loſt their lives*: ſhe was lying at anchor in they Mouth of the Dardanelles, with Sir John Duckworth's Squadron; it is ſaid that the coals which they took on board were of a very combuſtible nature, and that the ſtore from which they received them had a ſhort time before took fire and was nearly conſumed; His Majeſty's Ship *Le Tigre*, *Apollo*, and *Wizard* Sloops of War, ſailed on the 9th of March, with 26 Tranſports, having on board 8000 Troops on a Secret Expedition to the Eaſtward.

The loſs of His Majeſty's Ship *Nautilus* has been attended with the moſt unfortunate circumſtances; ſhe was driven on ſhore on an uninhabited Iſland, where no food of any kind could be procured; about one half of the Crew took to the boats, and were fortunately picked up by a Ruſſian Frigate, and carried into Corfu, the remainder (among whom was Captain Palmer) were literally *ſtarved to death.*

Arrived this evening His Majeſty's Ship *Diana*, from a Cruize, and has brought in 7 *American* Veſſels which ſhe has *detained.*

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

The following interesting and truly affecting particulars are copied from the Globe of the 7th of March last.

The Continental Prints present indirectly a most lamentable picture of the state of society in the wide extended regions now groaning under the iron rod of French military despotism; the wretched inhabitants being cut off by the suspicious jealousy of a foreign tyrant, not less than by the inevitable interruptions of war, from all private intercourse with the objects of their dearest affection, the Public Papers are daily made the vehicles of the tender inquiries of parents and children, of wives, sisters, and lovers. Even here initials only must supply the place of names; in some instances, it appears that this cannot be done with safety, as the fond querists describe themselves by some circumstance which would, perhaps, only be understood by the person to whom they are addressing. Lest the reader should think us guilty of exaggeration, we subjoin a literal translation of some of the advertisements in the late numbers of the *Hamburgh Correspondenten.*

"The possessor of the green leaf from the grave of an excellent mother, wishes to receive some information, by means of this Paper, from her beloved cousin E. G. All relations are well. "P——"

"She who once possessed the never-to-be-forgotten nightingale, wishes, as well as her relations, to know where A. E. L. is, and to have some proof of identity. "A——"

"As this is now the only method of communication, lieutenant Von Voigt, of Tchammer's regiment of infantry, is informed that his mother is well, that his brother Adolph is dead of an apoplexy, and that his friends at St. —— have safely received the letters, and likewise the last by opportunity. "Von V——."

"We inform the two captains Von S——, that we and also the wife of the eldest Von S——, at W——, are well. Give us too, dear Von S——, by the same medium, some good news concerning you. "W R——, V M——."

"Pr——, February 13, 1807."

"I earnestly request my dear Frederic, a native of C——, to give me some intelligence concerning his welfare and residence, and also that of Mr. and Mrs. Von K——. Should this be impracticable by letter, I wish he would do it through the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, by which my inexpressible anxiety would be relieved. The last letter was of the 21st of September, from R——which I answered, immediately. "H. K."

THE SUN,—April 2.

The Mr. Davison, whom we mentioned in our Paper of yesterday, as the Prosecutor of Andrews for a swindling transaction respecting the sale of seats in Parliament, is not Mr. Alexander Davison, of St. James's Square, but a Major Davison, some time since in the service of the *East India* Company!!!!